

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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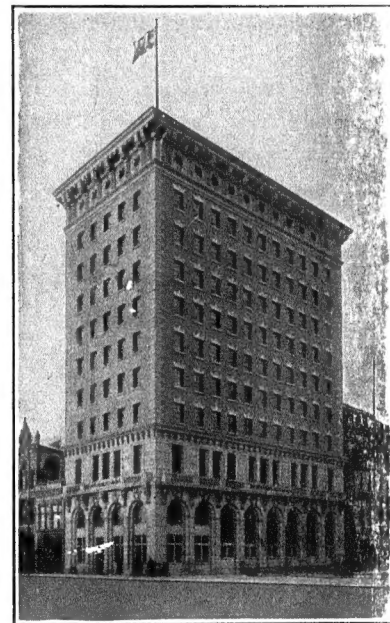
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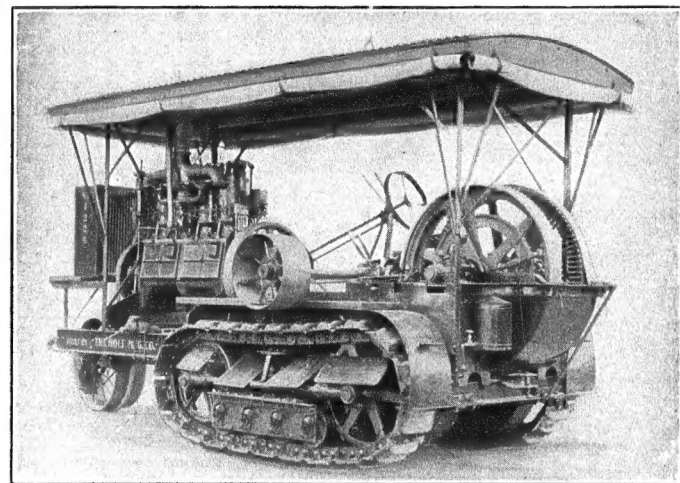
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## Our Ottawa Letter

Navy Vote Thursday—Levi Thompson Favors Referendum—Army Estimates Increase

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The struggle over the government's naval proposal, which it was expected would have been precipitated in the Commons as soon as the House resumed business after the Christmas holidays, appears at last to be at hand. The three weeks which have elapsed since Parliament resumed work have been given over to the consideration of the Bank Act, other Government legislation and the bills of private members. The Bank Act has been sent to the committee on banking and commerce where it is likely to remain for the next couple of months. At intervals consideration has been given to the naval resolution calling for the contribution of \$35,000,000 to the Imperial Exchequer to cover the cost of three Dreadnoughts. After the first day the supporters of the Government ceased to do any talking. This, it is understood, was at the personal request of Premier Borden, who is anxious to reach a division on the resolution stage of the debate.

When the members came back to Ottawa it was generally understood that the Opposition would hold a caucus and come to a definite decision as to whether or not they proposed to fight the government's proposals to the last ditch. As the bill was not pressed the necessity for holding the caucus did not exist, with the result that the whole matter has been allowed to drag by both parties. Opposition members, however, continued to make long speeches and it was intimated that there were a large number who still proposed to be heard from. This week the government commenced to realize that it would in all probability experience more difficulty in securing the passage of this bill than was anticipated. In order to deal with the situation a ministerial caucus was held today at which it was decided to press the resolution to an early vote, if possible. It has finally been agreed by both parties that the vote will be taken on Thursday evening. The opposition members say that this only means that the fight will come on the second reading of the Bill itself.

### Thompson Favors Referendum

During the course of the debate this week nothing particularly new was said on the subject if one excepts the speech made by Mr. Levi Thompson, opposition member for Qu'Appelle. Mr. Thompson broke new ground and probably surprised some of his fellow members by coming out flat footed in favor of the principle of Direct Legislation. He advocated a referendum on the navy question. "I would suggest," he said, "that the question be referred directly to the people by means of a plebiscite. It seems to me that, while we on this side are very anxious that it should be referred to the people by means of a general election, after all the other way may be best. At least it would be the best way of finding out what is the actual wish of the people generally, and it would be as good a way as it is possible to adopt of removing this question from the field of contentious politics. Personally I am in favor of the principle of Direct Legislation. I am well aware that a great many members on both sides of this House are strongly opposed to that principle, but the same thing might be said with regard to any

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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February 12th, 1913

Number 7

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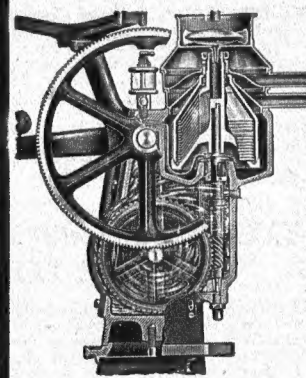
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forward movement that has ever been made in the world's history. There is no forward movement that has not been opposed by some of the ablest and most conscientious men of the day. However, the world moves on and our political institutions make progress notwithstanding that opposition, and I venture to say that the time will come when the principle of Direct Legislation will be put generally into force.

A little later on Mr. Thompson said: "Personally I am not in favor of taking special cases and referring them to the people, but prefer that we should adopt that policy generally. I am aware that many in this House are opposed to the principle of adopting the referendum generally. I think, however, that this is a case in which we should be prepared to drop our objections. It is important, I believe, that we should remove this question from the field of contentious politics."

### Spirit of the West

Mr. Thompson had also a word to say in defence of the attitude of the farmers of the West on the public questions of the day. "We have heard some complaints," he said, "about the action of the farmers of Manitoba in certain resolutions which they have passed. I do not entirely concur in those resolutions, but I wish to say a word in favor of the position of the Western farmer. The spirit of the West is entirely different from the spirit displayed by Mr. Cockshutt, the member for Brantford, the other night when he pronounced his allegiance to war and the spirit of war. The member for Brantford is evidently convinced that the doctrine laid down in the parable of the Good Samaritan is now rank heresy. The spirit of the West is entirely different, the Western farmer believes in the doctrine laid down in the parable, that they are good doctrines today, that they are sound doctrines, that if they are properly applied they will always be successful. That is the spirit of the West, the spirit that was shown in that parable. I do not think that the Western farmer will quite agree with a great many things said by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, particularly in that portion of his speech where he represents the German Chancellor as saying that the people of Germany are making fleets and forging the blood and the brain and the machinery for war."

### West Should Have Voice

W. Martin, of Regina, speaking this afternoon, also said that he would just as soon have the naval proposals settled by way of a referendum. Several questions, he said, could be submitted and then the country would know whether the majority favors a contribution, a Canadian navy, or no navy at all. He strongly urged that no final settlement should be arrived at until the West has been given its full representation in the House.

The only break so far in the opposition ranks came tonight, when Col. H. H. Maclean, an advanced Imperialist, from New Brunswick, came out in favor of the Borden contribution plus a Canadian navy. In this he agrees with Major Sam Sharpe, of North Ontario, and W. F. Maclean. But Colonel Maclean believes that the navy question should be taken out of politics by the appointment of a defence committee on which both parties would be represented, this committee to confer with the admiralty during the coming summer and report to Parliament at the next session. Then he would have the plan evolved submitted to a plebiscite.

Continued on Page 27



# Progressive Literature

The Only Way the Organized Farmers will Secure the Reforms they are working for is to Educate the Public to their needs. Get these books, study them, and get others to Read them. Buy a bunch of pamphlets and distribute them among the doubting ones

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Book Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 12th, 1913

## THE SASKATCHEWAN BILL

In this issue we publish in full the Direct Legislation Bill passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature a few weeks ago. We also publish a letter from Hon. Walter Scott replying to Mr. Farmer's criticism of this bill in our issue of January 29. This Bill, and also Mr. Scott's letter, deserves the careful attention of our Saskatchewan readers. They are both also of deep interest to our readers of Manitoba and Alberta, because the organized farmers in both these provinces are pressing for Direct Legislation. Two weeks ago we expressed as our opinion that the Saskatchewan people would be disappointed in this bill as it does not give them what we consider they had reason to expect. The statements in Mr. Scott's letter somewhat improve the situation in regard to the referendum on the Bill. He is willing to accept a 25 per cent. vote, or even less, if well distributed. The present provision is that this Direct Legislation Bill cannot become law until it is submitted to a referendum and is endorsed by a majority of those voting, such majority to constitute at least 30 per cent. of the total number of voters in the province. As was pointed out before, we consider 30 per cent. prohibitive. Mr. Scott's statement that both sides of the Legislature favored a 35 per cent. vote throws a peculiar light upon the attitude of the legislators, especially when it is known that in the general election last July, the Liberals had the votes of only 33 per cent. and the Conservatives 24 per cent. of the total electorate. There is no minimum vote demanded for the election of a government at a general election, but the party having the majority of the representatives constitutes the government no matter how small the vote. Surely this Direct Legislation Bill is not more important than the establishment of a government. The Bill as it stands today certainly is not radical because it restricts the power of the people to such an extent that its actual use is doubtful. In section 3 of the Bill it is expressly stated that the people shall have no power by means of the referendum to curb any expenditures on the part of the Legislature. If the people had no control over the expenditure of money, any other power they may have will be minimized. Then again in Section 7, it is expressly provided that the people shall have no power to initiate any bill which provides for the expenditure of even five cents, as is clearly seen in the following words:

"Provided, however, that no such proposed Act (by the Initiative) shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue."

These two sections of the Bill (3 and 7) make it clear that the people cannot provide for the expenditure of their own money, nor can they curb the Legislature in the expenditure of that money. Of what value then will the bill be to the people, provided it ever becomes law? Above all other things it is in the expenditure of public monies that the people should have a direct voice through the Initiative and Referendum. If they do not have this voice then they do not have Direct Legislation to any important extent. If the section we have just quoted (7) is interpreted strictly to the letter by the government the use of the Initiative will be very narrowly restricted. Section 14 provides for the publication of announcements of referendum elections in the various newspapers in the province. Such official notices alone could hardly be satisfactory publicity, but section 27 allows the government more latitude on the question of publicity. In other countries where Direct Legislation is in suc-

cessful operation the publicity pamphlet is used, and by the payment of reasonable charges arguments both for and against proposed laws can be set forth in this pamphlet and the voters thus can secure an intelligent view of the question upon which they are to vote. If the Saskatchewan Government is not prepared to provide such a pamphlet, what is to take its place? The weaknesses which we have pointed out in this bill, we believe, are serious. Direct Legislation is not a party question, as both parties in Saskatchewan were pledged to this reform, but we confess that we cannot see that the legislators in this case have by any means done what the people of the province had reason to expect them to do. We are not criticizing the Bill for the mere pleasure of criticizing, but for the purpose of ascertaining if the Bill is of any value to the people of Saskatchewan. We will be glad to publish a statement from Premier Scott or from any member of the Saskatchewan Legislature (of either party) which will throw more light upon the subject and show of what actual working value this bill will be to the people, and also what interpretation the government intends to put upon Section 7 and what use is to be made of Section 27. We want all possible information to put before our readers, as it is the people who are to decide upon the case finally.

For instance, would Section 7 prevent the initiation of a Bill to amend the present one so that the expenditure of money might be brought under the Initiative and Referendum? Under the Bill as it stands, could a Bill be initiated to reduce the salaries of any public officials, should the people deem such action necessary? Will the present Bill permit of legislation by the Initiative to amend the present system of taxation? If Premier Scott or the Attorney-General would state, in their opinion, what powers the people would have under the Bill as it stands it would help the people to decide whether it is worth while to attempt to have the Bill carried at a Referendum. The first thing is to decide if the Bill is of practical value before it will be advisable to make any effort to have it carried.

## THE REFERENDUM VOTE

In this issue we publish the result of our referendum upon eight vital questions. The only regret we have is that not more than 4,000 out of over 26,000 readers at that time marked their ballots. We consider that those who did vote were the ones who have given most thought to these questions and realized full well the importance of the questions upon which they were voting. We believe that the voice of the 4,000 is a fairly good representation of the feeling of the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces. They have voted almost unanimously for Direct Legislation, Free Trade with Great Britain, Free Trade with the United States in Natural Products and Agricultural Implements, Taxation of Land Values for the raising of all revenues, complete Free Trade with the world, and Public Ownership of Public Utilities. Woman Suffrage received the largest adverse vote but was carried by a 75 per cent majority vote. We believe that the average reader of The Guide knows fully as much about each of these questions as does the average member of Parliament. We have given full freedom of discussion on all these subjects and have published freely both sides of each question. Also we urged every man to vote as he believed, no matter whether we agreed with him or not. We believe that the opinion expressed in this refer-

endum will continue to win support until it is embodied in the Provincial and Federal statutes of Canada. The farmers of the West are studying public questions seriously and are day by day realizing their duty as citizens of a democratic country. It is only by education that we can develop an intelligent and enlightened citizenship. Hundreds of local associations have discussed these questions and voted upon them. The members of the farmers' organization are learning to be tolerant of opposing opinions and that majority will must prevail. Our readers comprise Conservatives, Liberals, Independents and all other shades of thought. But they are all citizens of Canada and interested in its welfare. Steadily the Western farmers are building an organization in which all will take part and in which every public question will be dealt with upon its merits. The influence of the self-seeking politicians is happily growing less and the farmers are freeing themselves from the curse of party slavery. Our object in taking this Referendum vote was for educational purposes and to give every reader an opportunity to mark his ballot according to his best judgment, and away from the noise and bluster and misrepresentation of the political spell-binder. In the future we shall hold another referendum and hope for a much larger vote.

## THE BARONS AT WORK

On another page of this issue we publish some of the letters sent out by the Canadian Manufacturers' association to induce a non-member to join their organization. We want every one of our readers to look over these letters because the manufacturers have made a success of their organization and have become a mighty power in the land, though having a membership of only 2,800. If, then, the manufacturers have accomplished all this the farmers should study their methods very carefully, because, with a membership of 50,000 voters, the organized farmers today have not even half the influence of this manufacturers' organization of only 2,800 members. One of the chief reasons is, of course, that the farmers do not stand together for mutual benefit. Too many of them imagine that they are Grit or Tory and so become divided against themselves, which renders their power to a great extent ineffective. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have no politics, and they always stand together as one man. They practically always get what they go after from any government, and it is usually at the expense of the farmers and other consumers. The manufacturers of Canada have never been willing to stand upon their own feet and they are determined that they will not in the future be weaned from the protective nursing bottle. They have a magnificent organization. Their revenue as an association, shown in their last annual financial statement, is over \$93,000, which is more than twice as much as is raised by our 50,000 farmers in our three Western provincial organizations. At the same time, when any legislation comes up that the manufacturers are opposed to they are always willing to contribute \$1,000,000 if necessary to retain the special privileges which they enjoy at the expense of the farmers and other consumers. The manufacturers' headquarters are at Toronto, where they have a large staff of experts and full equipment for handling their business. They have nine very efficient and highly paid men in their office, together with a clerical staff to handle the business for 2,800 members while our 50,000 farmers have only three men as permanent salaried



officers. The manufacturers have been chuckling and smiling behind their hands at the farmers for many a long day, and they will be able to keep on smiling until the farmers get a better organization than they have today. The farmers are paying on an average in Western Canada \$200 a year tariff tax, and that load cannot be lifted by a contribution of only \$1.00 per year. We must get more vigor into our farmers' organization and more money must be raised to prosecute our propaganda work. The central offices must be better equipped and more educational literature must be distributed. It has become a struggle for economic freedom and the farmers must be prepared to sacrifice a part of their property to save the rest of it. Let us take a leaf out of the manufacturers' book, go out after a square deal, and stay with it until we get it no matter who or what stands in the way. We will wager that the farmers will not long remain in an inferior position. They are getting together every day and the days of Special Privilege are numbered.

### WOODROW WILSON'S VIEWS

For the benefit of the Winnipeg Telegram and all others who think that Woodrow Wilson is opposed to Direct Legislation we quote the following from an interview with Mr. Wilson in the New York Outlook, of August 26, 1911:—

"For fifteen years I taught my classes that the Initiative and Referendum wouldn't work—but the trouble is they do. . . . Back of all reforms lies the means of getting it. Back of the question, what do we want? is the question, how are we going to get it? The immediate thing we have got to do is to resume popular government. . . . We are cleaning house, and in order to clean house the one thing we need is a good broom. The Initiative and Referendum are good brooms."

Can anyone support Direct Legislation in more definite terms?

### BANKER'S JUICY DIVIDENDS

During the past couple of weeks several of our banks have held their annual meeting, from which we glean the following interesting facts. The Royal Bank earned 19.19% on its capital during 1912; the Dominion Bank earned net profits of \$901,529.00 during the year, or 18.38%; the Bank of Toronto had net profits of a fraction under 17%; the Union Bank made net profits of \$706,832.73, being over 14% on the paid up capital; the Bank of Ottawa reports net profits of \$640,220.43 which is over 18% on its paid up capital; the Bank of Hochelaga earned net profits of \$481,616.32, more than 16% on its paid up capital; the Bank of Commerce earned net profits of \$2,811,806.42 or 19.9% on its paid up capital, which is a fairly satisfactory showing, although falling below last year's net profits of 21.76%; the Bank of Nova Scotia reports net profits of \$970,544, or 23.28% on the paid up capital. These bank surpluses prove what valuable rights and privileges the Canadian Bankers' combine enjoys. Their fat dividends also help to explain where the prosperity of the Dominion is finding its outlet.

### BRITISH DIRECT LEGISLATION

Premier Roblin is considering the appointment of a commission of "constitutional experts," as suggested by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, to investigate the whole question of Direct Legislation in actual operation, and as it affects the British system of government. We have very little faith in constitutional experts. We have never known them to accomplish much. Sir Rodmond says that Direct Legislation is "un-British" but, on the contrary, it is the most British system in the world. In fact the foundations of the British constitution were secured through Direct Legislation. It all happened one fine day on the 15th of June, 1215, nearly 700 years ago. There was no imposing senate

chamber, with its uniformed officials. But the foundation was laid on a little island in the River Thames. On the one bank was King John and his satellites, on the other bank a "large and influential delegation" consisting of the people of England. This delegation possessed all the power of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall to the fullest degree. On that June day they initiated the Magna Charta, or Great Charter of English liberties. They put it to an immediate Referendum and it was carried unanimously. Then, under threat of the Recall, John went over to the little island and, in the presence of the leaders of the delegation, he signed the parchment which now hangs in the British Museum. Premier Roblin says the British system of government is the best in the world and we agree with him. But its foundations were laid by means of Direct Legislation. Could any legislation be more direct than that which secured the Magna Charta? And that delegation that worked out the Magna Charta were not "constitutional experts." They were just plain, ordinary men, and this country is full of men just as intelligent. In 1215 the British system of government began, later on it was improved and has continued to improve for hundreds of years. We are going to improve it still more by placing the Initiative, Referendum and Recall upon the statute books of Manitoba. It will be another Charter of British Liberty. It will not be secured in the same way that the first Charter was secured, but it will come just the same. We would urge Sir Rodmond to be a leader and place a real, bona fide Direct Legislation Bill upon the statute books. It would win for him more honor than any other act of his public career.

### MISUSING PUBLIC MONIES

One of the commonest forms of political corruption is that followed by most governments in Canada in the use of public monies used for advertising purposes. The Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and the Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba spend large sums of money in advertising in the agricultural journals of the West. But they will not do any of their advertising in The Guide. The 28,000 farmers who read The Guide every week contributed their full share of this money which is used by Hon. Dr. Roche and Hon. George Lawrence. The Guide is the most widely read and best known farmers' paper in the West. Yet these two gentlemen, who have taken a solemn oath to administer their departments impartially, are deliberately using public money to boycott The Guide. The only reason we can see for their attitude is that The Guide does not declare that every act of these two governments is divinely inspired. We have little doubt but that both governments would give us a fair share of their advertising appropriations if we would extol their virtues and wisdom. But these gentlemen do not want to see an independent journal prosper. They imagine they are the dictators and not the servants of the public. This system of bribing or punishing the public with their own money is too small for present civilization. The Guide can live without this money and is not seeking favors, but we want our readers to understand the situation thoroughly. The advertising game has been worked in the same way by both political parties. It is a relic of the age of tyrants and is far too small and mean for men holding high positions. Each party when in power seems to think the public monies are their own private property. There is nothing the ordinary politician hates so much as a journal that uncovers the sins of both parties, and there is nothing so necessary in building up a true democracy.

Lieutenant-Col. W. H. Merritt, president of the Canadian Defence League, told the To-

ronto Board of Trade the other day that the present system of military training in Canada is wrong, extravagant and practically useless. Wonder if Col. Hon. Sam Hughes will call him a "blacksmith-shop politician?"

Thousands of farmers have some choice, clean wheat to spare, that would be excellent for seed. Is it not better to sell this wheat for \$1.25 per bushel for seed than to ship it through the ordinary channels and take 70 cents or less? On every hundred bushels the gain would be \$55.00. There are thousands of farmers who want good seed and are glad to pay for it. By spending \$5.00 or \$10.00 in a small ad. for a few weeks in the Farmers' Market Page in The Guide the man with good seed will help those who need it and at the same time benefit himself very much. These ads. cost 4 cents per word and cash must accompany order in all cases. Don't advertise any wheat or other grain for seed unless it is clean and pure and you intend to give full value for the money every time.

A correspondent in our Mail Bag last week makes a proposal which is well worthy of the attention of the Canadian government. Our correspondent points out that the greater part of the world's supply of nickel, the use of which is essential to the manufacture of armor-plate for battleships, is found at Sudbury, Ont., and that Canadian nickel is being sold to Germany and other foreign powers. He suggests that the Canadian government should prohibit the exportation of nickel to any country except Great Britain, which would give the British navy a great advantage over its naval rivals, without imposing any fresh burdens upon the people of either Canada or the Motherland. Such a restriction would probably decrease the profits of the owners of the Sudbury nickel deposits, but surely no patriotic Canadian wants to profit by selling materials for battleships which may be used against the Empire.

Industrial Canada, the Tariff Baron's organ publishes a yarn about 50,000 western farmers spending the winter in Ontario. No doubt quite a number of our farmers have visited their old Ontario homes, but 2,000 would be a large estimate. But the Barons of Privilege seem enraged that a farmer should have enough money saved to visit his aged parents. The manufacturers seem to think that a farmer has no right to anything more than a scanty living and that anything above this should be plundered from him by the tariff.

The Saskatchewan Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the cheap money question. The commission will investigate the European situation and report to the Government. Information is what is needed and the commission should be able to furnish a general view of those systems which have revolutionized rural life in Germany and other adjoining countries.

Levi Thompson, member for Qu'Appelle, told the House of Commons that the naval question should be put to a Referendum. There is at least one member who believes the people should have a voice in the expenditure of their own money. Mr. Thompson also advocated Direct Legislation. His words fell on barren ground but the demand of the people for a square deal will cause that seed to germinate in a few years.

Those who oppose Direct Legislation say we have the best system of government in the world. If that be so how comes it that some of the laws produced by our governments are about the worst in the world? We judge the system by the product and on that basis all must admit there is much wanting.



# The Referendum Vote

On September 25 last The Guide published the eight questions given below and asked its readers to consider them carefully and be prepared to vote on them later. On December 11 the official ballot appeared in The Guide and has been marked by 4,080 readers. The result of the vote is here shown in detail by provinces.

QUESTIONS		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		Other Provinces		TOTAL	
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1	Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?	1,029	15	1,969	30	934	15	50	3	3,982	63
2	Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?	1,029	16	2,002	20	943	7	53	1	4,027	44
3	Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products? NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.	996	49	1,933	87	902	48	46	7	3,877	191
4	Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?	1,027	17	1,999	22	836	18	51	3	3,913	60
5	Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values? NOTE.—“Land” here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.	904	79	1,891	82	866	68	47	4	3,708	233
6	Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?	963	54	1,924	76	876	57	47	3	3,810	190
7	Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?	897	116	1,872	112	902	42	49	3	3,720	273
8	Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?	741	239	1,467	499	710	213	39	14	2,957	965

## Premier Scott's Views

Hon. Walter Scott has sent the following letter to The Guide on the Direct Legislation Bill and requested publication

Executive Council  
Saskatchewan  
Regina, 1st Feb., 1913.

The Editor,  
The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:—

I send to you herewith copy of a letter which I am writing to Mr. Farmer, the secretary of the Direct Legislation League, on the subject of the strictures which he has made in respect of the conduct of the Saskatchewan Government in the matter of the passage of a Direct Legislation Act in this province, and would thank you to give it the same publicity which has been given in your columns to Mr. Farmer's criticisms. Thanking you in anticipation,  
Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

[Copy]  
January 31st, 1913.

S. J. Farmer, Esq.,  
Sec. Direct Legislation League,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Mr. Farmer:—

I have before me your letter of January 15th dealing with the question of

the 30 per cent. poll of the Saskatchewan electorate required by the submission act to bring into force the Initiative and Referendum Act adopted at the recent session of our Legislature, and note your doubts as to the likelihood of the legislation receiving as large a ballot endorsement as is required, in view of the fact that only 57 per cent. of the total vote in the province was polled in the elections held last July. You express regret that you were not allowed more time to discuss this 30 per cent. provision, and you strongly hint that it is doubtful what course in regard to the measure will be decided on by the executive of the Direct Legislation League. I have also observed a public letter in the press over your signature strongly condemning the government in connection with this matter, complaining against features of our Direct Legislation Act and especially against the 30 per cent. provision of the submission act, and in addition voicing surprise that any Direct Legislation measure was introduced at the first session of the Third Legislature, notwithstanding that in my election manifesto issued in June last I specifically pledged such action, and no valid

reason, so far as I know, could be offered for withholding fulfilment of the pledge until the second or any subsequent session.

I should first remark, I think, that my pre-election statement was made to, and the Legislature is making laws for, not the Direct Legislation League executive but the whole people of Saskatchewan. Most respectfully I submit that your assumption that the government were mainly responsible in the matter to you, as the accredited delegate of the League, rather than to the Assembly, representing the whole people, is an assumption which cannot be admitted. The government's adherence to the Direct Legislation principle is in confirmation of, not in denial of, proper responsibility of the government to the people. Inasmuch as I know that the Attorney-General went over with you every feature of the bills, I must confess my surprise at your seeming willingness to suggest a lack of courtesy on the government's part. If there was any single phase taken up in the House without its having been first discussed with you, such was certainly not done with my knowledge.

You will admit that both sides of the

House were disposed to place the requisite percentage of votes to bring the act into force at 35, and that but for my own intervention it would have been made 35 instead of 30 per cent. You have admitted to me in conversation the propriety of providing for a substantial percentage of favorable votes before enforcing so radical a change in our system of government. What, then, comprises a substantial percentage? Personally I should be ready to accept 25 per cent. as substantial, but the Assembly was manifestly unwilling to place it at less than 30 per cent.

It seems to me from the tone of your published letter that you wholly fail to appreciate the immense gain achieved by the advocates of Direct Legislation in the unanimous approval of the principle by the Legislature of a province as important as Saskatchewan. Your complaints, as far as these relate to the act, are complaints against mere details. You seem to quite overlook the fact that the measure, as passed by the House embodies the vital principle—the root of the matter—and that even if it is not the whole loaf with butter and honey yet it must be esteemed a

Continued on Page 27



# The Barons at Work

Here are two of the Circulars which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association send out to non-members to induce them to join the Association

Canadian Manufacturers' Association  
Montreal, January 13, 1913

Dear Sirs:—

As manufacturers in Canada, you should be members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The aim of the Association is to promote and protect the interests of the manufacturers in every possible way. Your firm has been sharing in the benefits of the work already accomplished. Why not line up your fellow manufacturers to aid in maintaining its activities, to enhance its usefulness by adding to its strength and by increasing its revenue.

There are in the Association 2,800 manufacturing firms in all lines of industry. It is governed by an elective council, representative of different localities which directs the work of the staff. The manager of each department is an expert in his own line. To put it briefly our work falls under the following heads:

## They Make the Laws

**LEGISLATION**—We watch carefully all legislation, both at Ottawa and in the different provinces. Should any bill inimical to the interests of the manufacturers be introduced, it is opposed with all the strength which our powerful organization gives us. And each year we initiate legislation in the interests of our members.

As a result of our representations to the Quebec government regarding the tax on commercial corporations, this tax was modified at the last session of the Legislature. The attached circular addressed to our members in Quebec will show you just how much this will save your firm annually.

**TRANSPORTATION**—Any changes in railway or express rates, classifica-

tion or regulations, are carefully watched. Members are kept posted and are represented either in conference with the railways or before the Railway Commission, by the manager of the Department, a railway man of long experience. Assistance is given in individual troubles as well as in general matters.

**CUSTOMS**—A new manager of this Department was recently appointed, and I attach circular notice thereof to our members; this announcement outlines the scope of his work.

## Legal Information

**LEGAL**—This Department looks after our parliamentary work and also supplies legal information of a general character. Uniformity in commercial laws and insolvency laws are subject of propaganda. An important matter now in hand is a test case entered against the province of British Columbia, to establish the illegality of the provinces restricting the operations of companies incorporated by the Federal government; by denying the right to sue in the courts unless licensed, etc.

**FIRE INSURANCE**—Advice on the improvement of factory plants to produce a minimum of fire hazards and assistance in placing insurance at the best rates, are the chief activities of this Department. Under this Department also is a Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, which aims to give to members insurance at cost.

General commercial information of a miscellaneous character is also furnished as required.

Our publications are "Industrial Canada," our official organ, in which full reports of the council meetings are given, as well as such matters as changes in freight rates of the month, etc., and the Canadian Trade Index, a directory of Canadian Manufacturers,

compiled every three years, and distributed whenever it will be of assistance to our members.

Membership in the Association places the whole staff at your service. The cost is stated on the attached application form. We should be pleased to have you fill out the same and return to the undersigned at once.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. Meldrum,

Assistant Secretary.

## Reciprocity in Officials

Canadian Manufacturers' Association  
(Incorporated)

Tariff Committee Circular No. 31  
Toronto, December 11, 1912.

Dear Sir,—

Your Tariff Committee beg to announce the appointment of Mr. J. R. K. Bristol as Manager of the Association's Tariff Department, vice Mr. R. W. Breadner, resigned.

Much as they regret the loss of Mr. Breadner, who proved himself a most competent and painstaking officer, they feel that the Association is to be congratulated on being able to secure for such highly specialized work and in such a restricted field, a man of Mr. Bristol's exceptional qualifications.

Like his predecessor in office, Mr. Bristol comes to the Association direct from the service of the government at Ottawa, where he occupied the position of Chief Dominion Appraiser and Member of the Board of Customs. He has been thoroughly grounded in every branch of customs work bearing on appraisements and values, and possesses that intimate knowledge of all those departmental rulings and practices so essential to the successful handling of the manufacturer's tariff difficulties.

It gives your committee pleasure to commend Mr. Bristol and his introduc-

tory announcement to the favorable consideration of all members, who may feel assured of receiving prompt and careful service at his hands whenever they have occasion to consult him.

Yours faithfully,

G. M. MURRAY, Secretary.

W. C. PHILLIPS, Chairman.

## Plundering the Public

Canadian Manufacturers' Association  
(Incorporated)

Toronto, December 7, 1912.

## TARIFF DEPARTMENT

Dear Sirs:—

The attention of the members is directed to the primary object in forming this Department which is to assist manufacturers to obtain the protection which their industries require. This work will always have first call upon its time and attention, and members who feel that they have a tariff grievance are cordially invited to submit their cases to the Department for investigation and preparation.

There are other important lines, too, along which the Department may be of practical value, and it is hoped that you will continue to give it an opportunity of demonstrating its usefulness by acting on the following suggestions, viz.:

(1) A list of any articles you import, showing description and rate of duty paid on each, when furnished to this Department, will be checked on receipt and reported on to you so as to enable you to be sure that no higher rate of duty is being paid than there is necessity for under the law.

(2) Any unfair competition met with through goods being sold to purchasers in Canada at less than the selling price to the "home" trade in the

Continued on Page 26

# Direct Legislation Bill

This is the Bill enacted at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature. Another bill was enacted at the same time providing that this Bill should not become law until it had been put to a referendum and endorsed by

30 per cent of the total number of Electors in the Province

Chapter 2, 1912-13

BILL

No. 44 of 1912-13

An Act to provide for the initiation or approval of Legislation by the Electors

(Assented to Jan. 11, 1913)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Direct Legislation Act.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires the expression:

"Electoral Division" means any electoral division in the province entitled to return a member or members to the Legislative Assembly.

"Electors" means all persons whose names appear on the list of electors which would be used at the time of holding of the vote at a general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly were such election being then held.

3. Every Act of the Legislature of Saskatchewan passed after the coming into force of this Act shall take effect only on and after the ninetieth day after the close of the session during which the same is passed, unless a contrary intention is expressly declared in the said Act:

Provided, however, that no Act granting supply to his Majesty shall come within the provisions of this section.

4. In case any such contrary intention is declared in any Act the reasons for such contrary intention shall be recited in the preamble thereto and if

such Act is passed by the Legislative Assembly its operation shall nevertheless be deferred as provided in the next preceding section unless it receive a two-thirds majority of the votes of the members voting upon the third reading thereof; and in the case of every such third reading a ye and nay vote of all the members present shall be recorded.

## The Referendum

5. Any number of electors, being not less than five per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held may address a petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council praying that any Act, or any part or parts of the said Act, the operation of which is deferred under the provisions of section 1 hereof be referred to a vote of the electors. Such petition shall be in the Form "A" in the schedule hereto or to the like effect and shall be presented to the clerk of the Executive Council before the ninetieth day after the close of the session of the Legislature at which such Act was passed.

6. When any such petition is presented under the provisions of section 5 hereof the operation of the Act therein referred to shall be further deferred until a vote of the electors is taken thereon and the result of such vote finally determined as hereinafter provided.

## The Initiative

7. Any number of electors, being not less than eight per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held may

present to the Legislative Assembly at any time before the expiration of the time provided by the members of the Assembly for the presenting of petitions a petition in the Form "B" in the schedule hereto or to the like effect praying that a proposed Act a copy of which shall accompany the said petition be enacted by the Legislature:

Provided however that no such proposed Act shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue or which is not certified by the attorney-general as being in his opinion within the legislative jurisdiction of the Legislature of Saskatchewan.

8. Every proposed Act presented to the Legislative Assembly under the provisions of section 7 hereof and which complies with all the requirements of the said section shall, unless it is enacted during the session at which it is presented, without amendment or with only such amendments as shall be certified to by the speaker as not constituting a substantial alteration therein, or changing the meaning, intent or effect thereof, be submitted to a vote of the electors as hereinafter provided.

9. Every Act presented to the Legislative Assembly by petition under the provisions of section 5 hereof and enacted by the Legislature pursuant to the prayer of the said petition shall be subject to all the provisions of sections 3 and 4 hereof.

## Calling Election

10. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall after each session of the

Legislature issue a writ for the taking of a vote upon all Acts or proposed Acts, or part or parts of Acts, if any, upon which a vote may be required under the provisions of section 3 or of section 6 hereof; such writ shall issue not earlier than five months and not later than ten months after the close of the said session, and the date fixed therein for the taking of the vote shall not be less than twenty-three days and not more than twenty-seven days after the date of the writ, and the said writ shall be returned upon such date as shall be stated therein.

11. The writ shall be addressed and forwarded by mail by the clerk of the Executive Council to the returning officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for each electoral division:

Provided however that no returning officer shall be appointed and no vote taken under this Act in the electoral divisions of Cumberland and Athabasca.

12. Where a vote under the provisions of this Act is provided to be held upon the same day as the polling in a general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, the returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and other officials appointed for the purposes of the said election shall act in the same capacity for the purposes of the vote taken under this Act, and the same ballot boxes and polling booths shall be used for the purposes of the said vote as are used for the said election:

Continued on Page 24



# The Mail Bag

## LOOK TO YOUR GRAIN

Editor, Guide:—I would like to sound a warning note through your valuable paper, in regard to the holding of doubtful and out of condition wheat by farmers throughout the Western Provinces. Our experience of the handling of out of condition grain, as soon as the spring opened up last year and the weather began to get a little warm, was anything but satisfactory. Hundreds of cars that passed Winnipeg on a straight grade arrived at the head of the Lakes heated, and some of them so badly heated that they became almost a total loss.

Grain that is kept in store on the farm at the present time will not show any sign of going out of condition until the warm weather sets in, but, from the very large percentage of cars passing through the inspection office going damp, we take it that there must be a large percentage of this kind of grain in the farmers' hands. We are making an effort ourselves to get everything out of our elevators that is showing any sign of dampness, realizing the importance of having this grain on line to be treated before the opening of spring, and we feel that it will be greatly in the interest of the Western farmer, who has any large quantity of grain on hand, to look very carefully into the condition of that grain now, so that if there is any danger of it going out of condition it may be got to the dryers before there is any serious loss.

We have gone to considerable expense this year in setting up an up-to-date moisture tester in our office here, and will be only too pleased to test any samples which may be sent us. When sending sample for testing, send about a quart in a tin box, or made up in such a way as will insure no evaporation taking place during transportation, otherwise the sample will not show a true condition of your grain.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of prompt attention being given to this matter. Yours truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED,  
Winnipeg, Jan. 3. WM. MOFFAT, Sec.

## THE SASKATCHEWAN BILL

Editor, Guide:—Until recently I was under the impression that there was in Canada at least one progressive government inspired by principles of fundamental democracy. The Direct Legislation bill, passed by the legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan at its last session, has disillusioned me.

I think it would be a fatal mistake for the advocates of this reform to do anything but repudiate the measure in question. The whole thing, to my mind, is a palpable fraud, calculated to do nothing but stifle any further movement in the direction of the control by the people of their servants in the Legislature.

The clauses, which exclude from the operation of the bill, all questions of finance, both in regard to the Initiative and the Referendum make the entire bill entirely worthless. The effrontery of elected representatives in assuming that because they are returned to office the financial resources of the province become their peculiar care is more than I can understand, and would it not also be the part of democracy to permit the electors to initiate Legislation calling for a charge upon the revenue of the province? So far as I am aware, there is practically no Legislation of any nature that does not involve some expenditure of public moneys, and by the operation of the bill passed by the Saskatchewan government, the electors are deprived of their right to order a referendum election upon money bills, bond guarantees, subsidies and franchises.

I think perhaps the best thing the Saskatchewan government did in connection with the whole matter was to make the provision that the bill shall not come into effect until it has been endorsed by 30 per cent. of the electorate of the province. In view of the fact, as pointed out by Mr. S. J. Farmer in his article published in The Grain Growers' Guide, of January 29, that the Scott government, when last returned, polled less than 33 per cent. of the total vote of Saskatchewan, it will be seen that it will be practically impossible with the

limited financial resources of those advocating this measure to arouse sufficient enthusiasm to obtain the necessary 30 per cent. even did they care so to do. This undoubtedly means the defeat of the measure and, personally, I think it will be in the interests of Direct Legislation if such were done. That would leave the field open to continue the agitation for a proper bill with the constitutional changes which may seem essential. It is idle to say that these changes cannot be secured, provided the effort be persistent and determined. The people are sovereign of their own right in all countries. I can only think that the present bill will prove nothing but a delusion and a snare to those who have this great progressive reform at heart.

It is with some considerable reluctance I am forced to set forth my views on this question. I had hoped that Premier Scott would seize this opportunity for passing a Democratic measure in keeping with the spirit of the times, and thus link his name with such memorable figures in Canadian history as William Lyon MacKenzie and Hon. Geo. Brown. These men are remembered because in their work on behalf of reform they achieved substantial measures of progress for the freedom of men. It is my conception that in this century, if a man is to make any impress upon his time, it is essential that he should link his name with measures

more permanent than those which fit the ephemeral demand of the passing hour. Yours truly,

ROBERT L. SCOTT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.

## AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE

Editor, Guide:—I heartily appreciate your advocacy of peace and no navy. Of all the journals and papers I read, The Guide is the only one which does not clamor for a navy or some contribution. It is a disgrace for the press to keep on this way in this matter, and I admire The Guide's honesty and fearlessness.

"Dare to be a Daniel,  
Dare to stand alone."

Yours truly,

P. A. LANGVAUD.

Wingello, Sask.

## AGAINST NAVAL EXPENDITURE

Editor, Guide:—I heartily second the letters opposing both naval policies and I am glad that most come from Canadian writers. Personally, I might be called unpatriotic, and it is bad enough already in election time to be called foreign and not British, as if anyone, not just coming from the British Islands, must be half savage and a menagerie to Canadian affairs.

Believe me, brother grain growers, we all can be good citizens, whether born in England, Holland or elsewhere.

Anyone acquainted with the European

continent knows what a curse militarism is, and it will be well for Canadians not to be entrapped with the same business. Happily, the masses in the old country commence to see that they are used as mere tools at the hands of the rulers, who are always ready to call on someone's national feeling.

At present countries are separated by tariff, which makes the keeping of armies and navies necessary, but what do the common people get out of this? They surely never get anything out of war. Let us look, for instance, at the Boer war; did any common Englishmen get anything out of it but a wooden leg or artificial arm? Of course, some millionaires on the Rand made a few more extra millions, and as in this war, so in any other, thousands are butchered so that a few may reap some concession. Some writer thought it would be good work for ministers of the gospel to carry on the peace movement. Now, I believe that some of the clergy are men who dare to state their own opinion, but not every one by a long way. I remember that during the Boer war, ministers were praying every Sunday for the success of my kinsmen, the Boers, and, undoubtedly, in England they were doing the same for their own side. Now I don't believe that a priest thinks these prayers could ever be answered, as they were addressed to the wrong office. I guess war must be under the department of the devil. No, my brother grain growers, it is up to us and the working classes to get universal peace and first of all we should start by never letting any money be given or spent by our government for military or naval purposes; at least, without our protest.

WM. VAN VLIET.

Quinton, Sask.

## FOR REFORM AND FREEDOM

Editor, Guide:—May I be allowed to take a space in the mail bag for some of my views on various questions of the day.

First, I believe that a navy is absolutely indispensable to England for her own protection and for the safety of her colonies. There has been great talk of universal peace and disarmament in the columns of The Guide. Are all the peace advocates living in peace with their relatives, neighbors and hired help? Nations are made up of individuals. If individuals cannot agree, how can it be possible for nations to keep the peace. When all men, everywhere, live at peace with one another, then there will be disarmament and world peace. War is a terrible, awful thing, but it is often necessary. Look at the Balkan allies as an example. If they had never fought and shed blood, their necks would still have been under the heel of the Turkish oppressor. England would never have occupied her present proud position but for her navy. If the federated Malay States can afford to give one dreadnought, surely Canada, a colony, not a protectorate, can do her part. To my mind, she should have moved in that direction years ago.

Second, the present form of government is out of date and should be thrown on the scrap heap. The farmer and the citizen have presented before them two men, one Grit and one Tory. At the election independent judgment may be used, but what is the use. The member is returned to represent the constituency. What does he do? Pockets his salary, sits in the House most of the time like a dummy, and votes blindly with his party. Abolish party and institute a business government, to govern in a businesslike manner. Representatives of the people, to carry out their wishes, not to be subservient to the barons of privilege. In my way of thinking, the mem-

Continued on Page 22

## Are You Buying a Tractor?

The trend of modern farming lies today in the direction of Power Farming. Heading the list of power machinery is the traction engine, either steam, kerosene or gasoline. These machines may be purchased in any size required, from that having only enough power to pull one or two plows to that with sufficient to pull 14 plows together with harrows and seeders. The traction engine can be put to many uses. In the Spring it can be used for plowing, seeding and harrowing. Later on for the pulling of binders, the operating of threshing machines and the hauling of farm produce. It can also be used during the Winter months for necessary power around farm buildings. If rightly geared it can be used for the operating of sawing machines, grain grinders and choppers. In fact the traction engine can be used all the year round. Now is the time to think about buying your engine for the Spring plowing and later farm work. When buying an engine we would advise all those interested to correspond with different companies, as it will put them in touch with engines of various makes and prices. We would like our readers, when corresponding with any of these companies, to be sure and mention The Grain Growers' Guide, as it is a great help to us when purchases are made from our advertisers and the seller knows that the purchaser saw his ad. in The Guide. If you have a local agent in your nearest town who handles any of the engines of the following concerns, be sure and tell them that you saw their ad. in The Guide. The firms advertising traction engines in The Guide are as follows:—

Emerson Brantingham Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Hart Parr Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Canadian Heer Engine Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Canadian Holt Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Pioneer Tractor Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Manitoba Engines Limited, Brandon, Man.  
Burridge Cooper Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.  
British Canadian Agricultural Tractors, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.  
The Hackney Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
Aultman & Taylor Co., Regina, Sask.  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe (Avery Line), Winnipeg, Man.  
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Winnipeg, Man.

The tractors manufactured by the above mentioned firms are all reliable. Some, however, may be better suited to your needs than others. Investigate thoroughly—then buy from any of these companies. A letter or post card to any of these firms, mentioning that you saw their ad. in The Guide, will ensure a courteous reply. This is real co-operation. It will help you, the dealers, and it will help The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## "AFTER US, THE DELUGE"

Mr. Scott's troubles have begun—and only begun. The bombardment of letters has commenced. I am printing a letter in our page this week from a woman in Saskatchewan who wants the vote so badly that she drove to town in forty below zero weather to mail her letter and a petition from the women of her neighborhood.

If we had enough of this sort of faith in the cause we could move mountains—or at least Legislatures. What I was going to say is that I believe there is more of this faith than we know about. One of our correspondents wrote to say that she had told Mr. Scott in no uncertain terms how she felt on the question of votes for women and had telephoned all her neighbors within reach to do likewise.

Perhaps we had better explain to those readers who missed the first copy in which this matter was mooted, what all this to-do is about.

You are all aware, I suppose, that at the last session of the Legislature in Saskatchewan Premier Scott expressed himself as being willing to give the women of Saskatchewan the vote when they wanted it.

So if you do want it write to Premier Scott, Regina, and tell him so, and if you have a friend who believes in this cause get her to write. Then set about converting those who don't believe and get them to write.

We want to nearly bury Mr. Scott under suffrage correspondence until he won't have the shadow of an excuse for saying that women don't want the franchise. Thousands of them do and before this year is out thousands more are going to.

Because some of us are so comfortably situated that we don't feel the pinch of the laws as they are today is no reason why Mr. Scott should refuse the ballot to those who do. What say you, sister mine?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## DROVE TO TOWN IN 40 BELOW ZERO WEATHER TO POST LETTER

Colonsay, Sask.

January 29, 1913.

Dear Madam,—I took the advice you gave to women in The Grain Growers' Guide of Jan. —, and I wrote to the Hon. Walter Scott telling him how much I desired to have a vote and to be able to do my share towards the legislation of my country. I also drove into town when it was 40 below zero and sent up a petition from the women of Colonsay. The following is a copy of the reply I received:

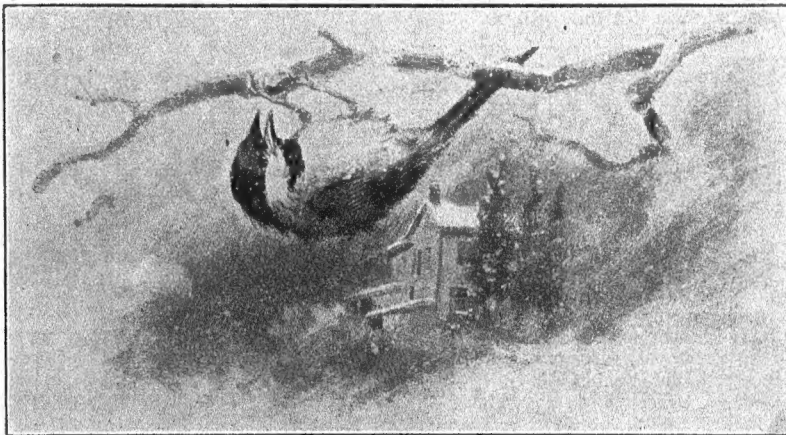
"Executive Council  
Saskatchewan  
Regina, Jan. 14, 1913.

"Dear Madam,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 13, and also petition of same date signed by yourself and a number of women of Colonsay on the subject of votes for women and have to say in reply that while our Legislature as a whole warmly favored the principle, the conviction was equally strong that the time is not ripe for its application in Saskatchewan. I think the fact that so little has been heard of the subject in Saskatchewan is fair proof that our women (with some exceptions of course) are neither taking sufficient interest in the equal suffrage issue nor our public problems in general to warrant the belief that they are prepared for the duties of electors,

"Believe me,  
Very sincerely yours,  
WALTER SCOTT."

"Miss Alice Boazman,  
Colonsay, Sask."

I am intensely disappointed. I thought Saskatchewan was going to lead the way in this reform. I am afraid the men of the Saskatchewan Legislature never had any serious intention of extending the franchise to us, but



THE CHICADEE  
(Winter)

When the air is filled with snowing,  
And the stormy winds are blowing,  
And every flower has been hidden long,  
There's a merry little neighbor  
Comes to cheer us in our labor  
With a very merry, cheery, little song.

"Chickadee-dee!" says he;  
"Never mind me!" says he;  
"Let it snow,  
Let it blow to and fro,  
For I know  
With me 't will agree!" says he.  
—Minnie Leona Upton.

thought it would please and satisfy us to know that they approved of the principle. In my opinion the Hon. Walter Scott's letter is a great slur on the intelligence of the women of Saskatchewan, but I hope it will have the effect of rousing up even the lukewarm ones to do their part in the movement for women's suffrage and that before long they will prove undeniably that the vote cannot be withheld from them because of their lack of interest in public affairs.

It does not appear to me to be a good argument against Women's Suffrage to say "that they neither take sufficient interest in the equal suffrage question nor our public problems in general." If it is right that they should be represented—and one of the fundamental principles of just government is, that there should be "no taxation without representation"—it is not fair to deny it to them because some women are not awake to the disadvantages under which they live. Take for example a district where the people have no chance of education, we do not wait until they feel the want before we supply a school. We know the advantage they will gain, but they do not realize it until they have experienced the change. Give women simple justice—a voice in the making of the laws they have to obey—and it will not be long before their interest in politics is as keen and even keener than that of men.

I must apologize for inflicting my views on you in this way, but it is the keen interest you have shown in your page both in the education and enfranchisement of women which has led me to do so.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you at the Saskatoon Grain Growers' Convention.

Yours faithfully,  
ALICE BOAZMAN.

## THE PROSAIC POTATO As Served in Many Countries (By Lilian Dynevor Rice.)

The many ways of cooking potatoes would make a cook book—a good fat volume—all by themselves, although the average housewife keeps this vegetable standby going the monotonous round of boil, bake, fry and stew. After all, these are the four original modes of cooking potatoes, the many others being simply variations. And, by the way, when a cook is particularly unskilful at her trade one hears her criticised as "Too stupid to boil a potato," as if that were the simplest feat of the kitchen, whereas it takes skill and knowledge to boil a potato so that it is slightly, wholesome and appetizing. The proper way is to select potatoes of as

nearly the same size as possible so that the cooking will be uniform, wash well, using the little vegetable scrub, soak in cold water for an hour before cooking, then drain, cover with boiling water to which add a tablespoonful of salt—not to season the potatoes but to increase the temperature of the water—and boil fast, leaving the saucepan uncovered, until a fork can be inserted readily in the potato, then drain off the water, shake the saucepan, scatter a little salt over the potatoes and set the saucepan and contents at the back of the stove for five minutes, when the skins will crack open and the potato may be served with the skins on, or these may be quickly removed with a fork, then a bit of butter and a shake of pepper put on each potato and the serving dish set in the oven for one minute. Never cover boiled or baked potatoes as it makes them "waxy," but a napkin can be thrown over the dish if it is wished to preserve the heat.

When baking potatoes, after scrubbing them well, cut a small piece from each end, then instead of putting the potatoes on the bars or bottom of the oven put them in a baking pan, and thus save the burning of one's fingers, for the pan can be drawn out every time the potatoes are to be turned, and they should be turned at least twice while baking to insure even cooking all through.

There are several ways of preparing potatoes so that they are not only an accompaniment but a decoration to the dish with which they are served. Riced potatoes can be used for a border about chops or cutlets, or about hamburger steak or sausage. A small implement not unlike a perforated lemon squeezer is necessary to give them this form, although they can also be made by pressing the cooked potato through a colander with a wooden spoon. The uses of the regular potato ricer are manifold and its cost trifling, and the housewife will do well to add it to her kitchen outfit. The potatoes are first boiled, peeled and mashed with a little cream or milk, a bit of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Then when the cutlets, etc., are ready on the well-heated serving dish, the potatoes are put in the ricer and forced through, to fall in little rice-like grains in a border around the meat. Do not touch the potatoes with a spoon after ricing them or they will lose their shape, and the whole dish must be served immediately.

Julienne or shoestring potatoes as they are sometimes called also require an implement, one side of which usually is a cutter for latticed potatoes, which latter look like tiny waffles. Large firm

potatoes are preferable, and these are well washed and peeled, then after a sufficient portion is cut from one side to give a flat surface the potato is rubbed against the cutter and transformed into long thin strips or the little latticed squares as preferred, either of these to be afterwards soaked for an hour in ice water, or folded in a napkin and laid directly on the ice for a similar length of time, after which they are fried golden brown in deep boiling fat or other frying medium. They should be lightly piled on a napkin when served, that the fat may be drained off, leaving the strips crisp.

French fried potatoes, potato balls or diced potatoes are all to be soaked in ice water as directed for Julienne potatoes, then fried in deep fat, their only difference being in the way the raw potato is cut before soaking. French fried are cut in lengthwise strips, about eight or twelve to the potato. The balls require a special cutter, this being a sort of rounded spoon of steel very sharp edged, with which the ball is scooped out by a turn of the housewife's wrist. Fairly well-shaped balls can be cut with the tip of a small tin spoon. Potato balls are seemingly wasteful, as only two or three can be cut from a potato, but the left over bits can be boiled, then set aside for Lyonnaise cooking or for stewing for the morrow's breakfast. Potato dice, as may be judged from the name, are cut in half-inch blocks. After these are fried golden brown pile them lightly in a casserole or earthenware baking dish, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a few drops of lemon and onion juice, then put in the oven until very hot and serve in the dish in which they are heated.

Swedish potatoes make a fine supper dish. Bake large potatoes until mealy. Cut off the top, scoop out the potato, leaving a fairly thick skin, mash potato with butter, a little milk, pepper and salt, adding either minced hard boiled egg or any finely minced cold meat or sausage which happens to be on hand. Refill the cases with the mixture, fasten on the tops with wooden toothpicks and set in the oven for two or three minutes or until very hot all through, when serve.

Dutch potatoes make another hearty dish. For them peel good sized potatoes, then cut out the centres with the apple corer. Keep the cut-out centres for use in a stew or to cream for breakfast, letting them stand in a bowl of cold water in the ice box till used. Through the centre of the whole potato put a small sausage, being careful not to break the sausage casing; or the potatoes may be stood on end and the centres filled with chopped meat of any kind. Stand the prepared potatoes in a baking dish, put a thin slice of salt pork over the top of each, add a very little water to keep from burning, then bake until the potatoes are soft, basting once or twice during cooking.

French potato cake is made by chopping fairly fine cold boiled potatoes, seasoning them with pepper, salt and a little onion or parsley, whichever flavor is preferred. Heat two tablespoonfuls of any preferred frying medium in the skillet until it begins to smoke, then turn in the potatoes, press them down into a cake—the skillet should be of a size to hold about an inch and a half layer of the potatoes extending to the edge all around. Cook very slowly and be sure the heat is even so that all will cook of a uniform brown.

## HOME MADE COOKIES

A friend makes money selling home made cookies for 12 cents a dozen. Following is one of her recipes:

Two eggs beaten light, one cup of sugar, two ounces of melted chocolate, one level teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one cup of flour, one and a half cups of blanched almonds chopped.



OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:		
James Bower	Red Deer	
President:		
W. J. Tregillus	Calgary	
Vice-Presidents:		
First, J. Quinsey, Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island; Third, Rice Shepard, Strathcona; Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.		
Honorary Secretary:		
E. J. Fream	Calgary	
Secretary-Treasurer:		
P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The annual meeting of Union No. 363 was held in Veteran on December 28, 1912. The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the coming year.

Upon the retiring of Mr. Rice-Jones, our President for 1912, the unanimous choice of the members was Mr. Moberley, while C. K. Synder was chosen to fill the position of Vice-President. Six directors were also elected for the coming year. A good attendance of members was noticed at this meeting and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Brennan, showed the finances to be in excellent condition. Messrs. Brennan and Rice-Jones were chosen as delegates to the annual convention. It was also proposed that any member who could, for business reasons, be in Calgary on those dates, be delegates to the convention, as this union is entitled, on its paid up membership, to some nine representatives. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter of obtaining a permanent place in town for future meetings. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers of the year for their excellent work on behalf of the union and in firmly planting the banner of the U.F.A. in our midst.

F. A. BRENNAN, Sec.-Treas.

Altorado Union, No. 268, held their annual meeting on December 27, 1912. The night was stormy, but a good crowd turned out. P. E. Baker, President, gave a very interesting address on the work of the U.F.A. in general. He pointed out the good which had been accomplished and also showed us very clearly some of the things which can be accomplished in the future if we will only put our shoulders to the wheel and all push together.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. C. Aldous; Vice-President, B. F. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, H. MacKenzie. Five directors were also elected.

We have only had four meetings this year. We are all from 40 to 60 miles from town and saw we could not accomplish much by having too many meetings, members having to drive so far. We therefore decided not to have any more meetings than we could make a success of. The winter is now in and we intend holding regular meetings. We all appreciate the work that has been carried on by the other unions, and the Central Office at Calgary, and hope, when we get a railroad, we will be able to assist still more in the good fight.

H. MACKENZIE, Sec.-Treas.

### EDWELL UNION, No. 53

A fairly well attended meeting of this local union was held in the Schoolhouse on Monday, January 27, to receive the reports of the delegates who had attended the annual convention at Calgary, and other business. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, J. Comer read the directors' report and gave the meeting a resume of what had been done, he also read the legislative committee report, elevators committee report, and gave the members a very interesting account of his impressions of the convention and went to great pains to go through all the resolutions dealt with and how they were handled by the delegation. Some of the resolutions dealt with gave rise to some very interesting discussion, especially on the transportation problem. Mr. Powell read the secretary's report, and emphasized the necessity of the local unions banding together to make their individual unions the best and most alive possible, and urged the members to make a special effort to increase the membership roll, as he pointed out that it is numbers that count, and that each member was as important to the union as if he was a dozen men. He pointed out the good work the executive was doing and that they required all the support of the local unions that was possible. As a result of the meeting four new members were added to the roll. "Let them all come."

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

E. H. Pixley moved that the action of the delegates in pledging this local union in the sum of \$20.00 for the Campaign Fund be supported was carried unanimously. The secretary reported that another carload of coal was on the way and asked all members taking same to hold themselves in readiness to unload when called upon. The secretary was requested to write for quotations on a carload of flour and rolled oats, and to report to next meeting. On motion the meeting adjourned to Monday, February 17, 1913, at the usual hour. Members please note, and bring your friends.

FRED JAS. POWELL, Sec.-Treas.

### SOCIAL EVENING AT COWLEY

Cowley Local Union held a very pleasant social evening in Miles Hall, Cowley, on Friday the 10th inst., when about 90 couples, members of the U.F.A. and their friends, danced to splendid music supplied by a three piece orchestra. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain company, had an invitation to be present, extended through the central office here. He, of course, in common with his duties and custom expected to meet the men of the union. You may imagine his surprise when, as he says, "he was ushered into the presence of a very labyrinth of youth and beauty, all enjoying the poetry of motion in an exquisite waltz." Mr. Swift, not being familiar with the last thing in dancing, was content to admire the graceful movements and perfect poise of the waltzers. They surely did dance all the way to jigs and hornpipes, sang songs, and passed the hand and smile of real good friendship, everyone seeming to vie with the other in making the evening pleasant.

Mr. G. Buchanan, or "Buch," as he is called by his friends "who are legion," and J. Kemmis, Esq., M. L. A., both old standard bearers of the farmers' cause, were in evidence everywhere, contributing to the pleasure of all present. During the intermission, and while lunch was being served, Mr. Buchanan, President of the union, introduced Mr. Swift, who spoke for a short while in the interests of the Grain Growers' Grain company. It was hardly a time or place to deal at any length on the farmers' troubles or to introduce any subject that would indicate that the farmer's lot was not cast in pleasant places, particularly in view of the happiness in evidence before him. The Cowley Union is to be congratulated in providing such a successful event, "which shows that as they journey through life they live by the way." Mr. Swift was successful in placing 70 shares of the Grain Growers' Grain company's stock, one farmer purchasing the limit of 40 shares and paying \$1200.00 cash for same. The farmers' unions in Alberta can profitably emulate the example set them by the Pincher Creek and Cowley Unions, where the meeting is always a pleasure and the parting a regret.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

### SHIP OF STATE AT VEGREVILLE

The deck at the farmers' hall was cleared for action about two o'clock on Saturday. Reports indicated that the ship of state was in a healthy condition, having sprung no leaks during 1912. Everything was keel-hauled and holystoned, or whatever they do to ships to keep them in good order. There was no need of any dry dock to repair the vessel. Also all the bilge water was run out of the port-holes, although only a landsman could imagine that feat being performed unless the vessel was turned upside down. Admiral W. A. Jones, who occupied the quarter deck so ably during 1912, was re-instated in his dignity, and will conduct the manoeuvres in 1913. He will be assisted by Vice-Admiral F. Johnston. The petty officers are H. Poulin, D. A. Kennedy, F. C. Richardson, H. Dubud, Sr., A. Hogman and E. J. Saunderson, with Thos. Balaam as coxswain.

That species of piracy known as co-operation was the theme of discussion at the meeting. By co-operation the farmers feel that they have a chance to scuttle the treasure ships of the buccaneers who have waxed fat in times past off the farmers. Co-operation was again

taken up at the next regular meeting held on January 25, 1913.

Special notice was given that on Saturday, January 11, the ship would cast loose her moorings and sail majestically up the Vermilion River to the school house at Old Vegreville. There she anchored at one o'clock in the afternoon and bombarded the farmers of that particular district with the special brand of ammunition carried in stock by the U.F.A. The meeting on Saturday was rendered more cheerful and appetizing by having a lunch served. Everybody enjoyed the mess. (Now don't misunderstand the last word; it is a nautical term for food or grub and is not to be construed as a reflection on the luncheon.) Those who had the luncheon in charge received a hearty vote of thanks.

The observer hopes to see the goody vessel of the U.F.A. enjoy its most prosperous voyage during 1913. May it avoid rocks, shoals, icebergs and all other catastrophes of navigation, and be guided by the beacon light of a square deal.

THOS. BALAAM, Sec.-Treas.

### BIG DAY AT CARNFORTH

Saturday, January 25, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, marks the new era of the Carnforth district in the march of progress for this community. About 150 people being present.

The occasion was a mass meeting of farmers, their wives, children, sweethearts and friends, to hear the report of their U.F.A. convention delegate, W. J. Holding, local secretary.

The proceedings started with a dance, for about two hours, followed by luncheon, after which the following entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed:

Solo, "Vote for the Farmer," W. J. Holding.

Solo, "If I only had a Home Sweet Home," J. Bowie.

Solo, "Father O'Flynn," D. A. McKinnon.

Recitation, "Fugitive Slave," J. Hanna.

Recitation, "Knot Hole in the Fence," Master A. Ashcroft.

Solo, "Bring Back my Bonnie to Me," Miss Eva Neilson.

Encore, "Juanita," Miss Eva Neilson.

Comic Song, "Oh! William Henry," Master Pete Neilson.

Encore Recitation, "The Fly on the Wall," Master Pete Neilson.

Humorous Song, "Polly Perkins," T. R. Evans.

Scrappy Duet, "Make My Coffee Strong," Miss L. Hart and P. Neilson.

The meeting was then called to order by the president, T. Foster, who then announced the delegate's report.

Mr. Holding reviewed the work of the Association, its accomplishments, its objects, and the future goal of the U.F.A. revolutionizing the environment of the farmers and workers and their families, socially, economically and politically. His address was listened to with much pleasure and highly appreciated by all present, especially so, when he pleaded for the assistance of the ladies in co-operating with the men for an intelligent and concentrated effort towards the fulfilling of the aims of the Association. Nor was the appeal in vain, as the ladies enthusiastically endorsed the suggestion to fall in line with the movement, whereupon the executive fully decided that all future meetings shall be open to the ladies, and that the social betterment shall be one of the leading features in all discussions.

An afternoon program, dance, meeting and supper is to be our regular procedure in place of the past usual night meetings. Great praise is due to the ladies who so generously supplied the two lunches, and to all those who helped to make the occasion the greatest success in the history of Carnforth district. Special mention must be made of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, of Meadow Creek, for the invaluable help on the musical part of the program. Dancing was again resumed at 5 o'clock, and was continued till about 9, when everyone, tired, satisfied, but enthusiastic, hitched up for Home Sweet Home.

Four new members enrolled, so watch us grow.

W. J. HOLDING.

Sec.-Treas.

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

By looking at the new map of Alberta you will find on the very extreme south edge of what is called the Homestead Country a little dot and the name Comrey, a store and post office located on section 10T 2R 6 W4th. This township is settled mostly by Americans from the northwest and western states, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and Washington, also Eastern Canada are represented. You will notice our settlement is located about sixty miles from a railroad town and consequently we have experienced considerable hardships, especially during the winter months. But "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The last two crop years have shown by actual demonstration that our land will produce bountiful grain crops if properly handled and a piece of this land will sustain and support a family under right conditions. But the economic conditions that prevail in this country are such that in self-defence people must combine their forces and unite their efforts in order to resist superior force. A system that crushes the very ambition out of mankind and leaves the present mothers exposed to cold and hunger and the future fathers and mothers spend their childhood in the slums of the great centres of population, yes, and even dig in the scrap heap for the means of supporting life. It is time that an organization of the common people were effected and should grow strong and powerful enough to swamp any opposition and I think we have that in the Farmers' Association of the West. Our effort in the line of organization turned out successfully, everybody turned out and we had a jolly good time.

Mr. Houser was elected temporary chairman and myself as temporary secretary. The chairman invited discussion on "Shall we Organize." The official circular letter No. 15 was read out and other literature touching on organization. Motion made and seconded, that we organize a local union at Comrey, all present subscribed to the constitution, with the exception of three and they promised to join later. Mr. Houser was duly elected president, C. M. Larson vice-president and myself as secretary-treasurer, and six directors were elected. The name chosen, Comrey Local Union of the United Farmers of Alberta; meeting place, Comrey school house, sec. 15, T2 R6 W4th.

This report would not be complete if I should neglect to mention the favorable impression left upon the minds of those that helped to push this thing to completion by the willing and unanimous stand of the people in regard to forming a union, and through their willingness we, who first proposed the idea, realized our ideal, showing plainly that the people in general are ripe for organization, and now is the time to push organization work. The Farmers' Association is here to stay, because it is based on the right principle in helping the common people to help themselves.

S. G. ROLFSON,

Sec.-Treas.

A meeting was held on December 21, 1912, the president, W. A. Haight, took the chair. It was decided to leave over the discussion until further information was obtained, on the elevator question. The resolution of the Stettler Union on the taxation of lands, as stated in official circular No. 7, was read and adopted unanimously. Sunprairie resolution on machinery notes, official circular No. 7, was submitted to the meeting and carried. Kingman Union resolution, on a U.F.A. flour mill for Alberta, was submitted to the meeting and after some discussion was left in abeyance until next meeting. It was resolved to debate the question of wider extension of the parcel post at next meeting. P. Monahan leads in favor, with J. W. Guthrie, J. H. Crompton and S. Redmond. E. Lunnby leads the negative side, with C. Moore, J. W. Reynolds and A. Redmond. The resolution of Keho Union on gasoline prices was discussed and left over.

J. H. CROMPTON,

Sec.-Treas.



**OFFICERS:**

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins

**President:**

J. A. Muharg - Moose Jaw

**Vice-President:**

Charles A. Dunning - Regina

**Secretary-Treasurer:**

Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Enclosed find \$9.00 fees for 18 yearly members of Tregarva Association for the year 1912. Our total membership for the year is 40, consisting of 22 life members and 18 yearly. At our annual meeting the following officers were elected for 1913: President, W. J. Orchard; vice-president, E. M. Cooper; sec.-treas., I. W. Sutton.

Please forward me one grain act and 50 membership tickets, for which I enclose 75c. If this is not correct let me know and I will remit the correct amount. Our next meeting is called for the 8th, at which meeting the circulars will be discussed.

I. W. SUTTON,  
Sec., Tregarva Association.

**Oh, Abernethy!**

Enclosed find cheque for \$15.00, being membership fees from Abernethy Association.

A. BEMAN,  
Sec., Abernethy G.G.A.

Enclosed find \$6.50 for 13 members of the G.G.A. at St. Meinrad. We hope to increase our membership considerable next year.

GEORGE A. REDING,  
Sec. St. Meinrad G.G.A.

Enclosed find express order for \$10.50 subscriptions to Central from Paynton G.G.A.

J. DYMOTT,  
Sec., Paynton Association.

At a meeting held on Saturday the following officers were elected for 1913: President, T. E. Martin; vice-president, F. Stephenson; directors, W. W. McLeod, Joe Paquette, R. Mitchinson, J. D. Ball, J. Pompy, F. B. Morris; secretary-treasurer, R. Stobbart. During discussion on railway demurrage it was reported by one member that he shipped 1400 bushels of flax on October 6. The car was inspected on December 10, but is not yet unloaded. A resolution was passed unanimously favoring the adoption of reciprocal demurrage. I was appointed delegate from this Association to the convention. We think a director on the board from the Goose Lake line would be for the "Good of the Order."

R. STOBART,  
Sec'y, Rosetown Association.

Enclosed find fire guard circular with questions answered. Re your circular letters, our president has been keeping tab at our shipping point and there are no complaints with the exception of the loading platform, and we would like that made twice its present size and should be pleased to get your advice as to the best way to obtain this. Kindly send us 50 membership tickets.

HARRY J. PERRIN,  
Sec'y, Spy Hill Association.

The Stonehenge branch of the G.G.A. held their annual meeting on Saturday, December 28. The attendance was small. The members would appreciate very much a little more help from the Central Association. Why not send a speaker to visit the different branches in this part? One member proposed secession and formation of a debating club.

The following are the officers elected for 1913: President, E. A. Craddock; vice-president, Alex. Maxwell; secretary-treasurer, R. C. Grothier; executive, H. Broeder, W. Ledson, James Maxwell, Noel Craddock, Wm. Lawrence and D. Maxwell.

I enclose \$7.00, being half of membership fees collected for 1913. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

R. C. GROTHIER,  
Sec'y, Stonehenge Association.

R. C. Grothier, Esq.—We herewith enclose receipt for \$7.00 as per yours of the 10th inst and thank you for your remittance. Hold regular meetings. Bring out old and young. Deal with every phase of business and questions Sas-

# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan farmer franchise holders should be familiar with and you will not need any other debating club.—F.W.G.

We have organized a Grain Growers' association in our part and will be very pleased if we could have you come to us on January 30, if it is convenient for you to favor us. We have been holding a few meetings and trying to interest the farmers in co-operative elevators for our new town of Mauv which will be on the new line of the G.T.P. about 50 miles northwest of Moose Jaw. We have a splendid country here and there is nothing to hinder our becoming one of the strongest Associations if we can get a start now. We feel the need of your help very much and I shall be pleased to advertise your coming if we may be so fortunate. If you cannot come on the day I named will you set another? Come to Tugaskie or Eyebrow as I live about 10 miles from either place. I don't suppose you will remember me, but I met you at Caron. I have been appointed president of this Association and am exceedingly anxious that the farmers become interested. It's the only thing. Awaiting your reply.

J. P. PLUMB,  
Pres., Wilson Hill Association.

J. P. Plumb, Esq.—Yours of the 14th inst. to hand asking me to attend your meeting on the 30th inst. Indeed nothing would please me better than to go to Tugaskie and address your branch, but

Kindly let me hear from you soon as we wish to hold another meeting before convention and appoint a delegate, if we are entitled to do so.

G. E. NELSON,  
Melville, Sask.

G. E. Nelson, Esq.—We were pleased indeed to receive your letter of the 25th inst in which you state you have formed an Association at Melville to be known as the Brewer Association. We are mailing you under separate cover a bunch of literature which will assist you in carrying on the work at your point.

You did not, however, enclose your membership fees as per the constitution. Kindly do so at the earliest possible moment and you will be entitled to send one or more delegates to the convention. One for every ten paid up members. We herewith enclose convention program and instructions to delegates and hope you will present same to your convention. We are also arranging for a women's congress to take place at the same time as the Grain Growers' convention and we trust that a number of the ladies in your district will attend this great gathering. We are mailing you under separate cover 25 membership tickets for which we would ask you to remit 50 cents at your convenience, also some samples of literature and the pads referred to in your letter. Re having your platform enlarged at your point. You should write the superintendent of the G.T.P. Make out as strong a case as you can and I



Relief for Vanguard farmers—Eighteen cars being loaded with grain simultaneously

owing to the nearness of the convention and the pressure of other business I find it will be absolutely impossible for me to do so. However, we are enclosing you a program of the convention and would ask you to thoroughly discuss the questions contained therein at your meeting, and I also trust you will appoint a good wide awake delegate to represent your branch at this big gathering. Possibly I could arrange to address a meeting at your point after the convention, if you so desired.

Thanking you and regretting that I cannot comply with your request.

F. W. G.

On January 24 a number of farmers held a meeting here in order to form a branch of the G.G.A. We enrolled fifteen members and elected officers and will be known as the Brewer G.G.A.

Now we know but little about the Association and would ask you to kindly send us all the information that will be of use to us. We wish to know if this Association is entitled to send a delegate to the convention at Saskatoon on account of it having just been formed. If the delegates have any special cards kindly send us one or more of such. Also some membership tickets. I have also been informed that I could obtain a pad with the name of our Association at the top of same and that could be purchased from Central. Please inform me in regard to this.

I was instructed to send in an application to have the loading platform extended at Brewer to hold four cars instead of two, but as I do not just know how to proceed I wish you would inform me.

think you will have no difficulty in having your request granted. Should you, however, not receive a satisfactory reply write us again and we will take the matter up for you. Trusting to hear from you shortly with your fees and that you will have a good wide awake delegate to represent you at the big convention, I am,

F. W. G.

We had our annual meeting of this Association on the 17th inst. We could not hold it earlier on account of my absence. We started again this year with six paid up members and a good number more will join with us. I am satisfied to say we will be a great deal more numerous this year. I might also say that I did not understand my work of last year, being the first year I was ever in the Association and in grain growing matters, but I am glad to say that I begin to understand my work and will of course be able to fulfill my duties better than last year. It was found in my books at our annual meeting that I did not send you the half of the fees due to your Association. I will enclose herewith \$7.00, being for fourteen members for 1912. Kindly acknowledge receipt. I will forward our 1913 fees after our next meeting.

G. CHARTRAND,  
Sec'y, Nut Lake Association.

We have adopted the following resolution and I am sending a copy to the chairman of the railway commission, to F. W. Green, also this copy to you. Resolved, "Whereas the farmers generally have done their utmost to load cars assigned to them within the time allowed for loading; and whereas the railway

**Directors:**

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore. District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

company have frequently allowed cars that were loaded and billed to stand upon siding for several days after cars were billed;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we protest against the new regulation increasing the demurrage charges, as an injustice and urge that this injustice be withdrawn."

WILLIAM H. DICKENS,

Sec.-Treas. Floradale G. G. A. Lockwood, Sask., Jan. 20, 1913.

We held a meeting of Sunset Association on January 23 and we have decided to send two delegates to the convention in Saskatoon, each delegate to pay half of his own expenses, if this is satisfactory. The names of delegates are Matt De Renzy, president, and Thomas Webb. Enclosed find \$2.00 membership fees and \$1.25 for buttons.

THOMAS J. SEARS,

Sec'y, Sunset Association.

**TO OUR MEMBERS AT HOME**

While the delegates are having a glorious time listening to the addresses and debates and meeting old friends in our great Grain Growers' annual gathering, and while the delegates' wives and daughters, who come with them this year to our first Grain Growers' Women's Congress, are being entertained by leading Western women, we cannot forget the thousands of our members and their wives and daughters, scattered over Saskatchewan who, for one reason or another, could not attend this great convention which is the weather cock of public opinion amongst farmers in this great West. You at home will be watching daily papers and every city in Canada will be paying more or less attention.

But you on the prairie. It is you for whom we work, it is your homes, your industry, your general conditions and position in our social economy, that is engaging the attention of our convention.

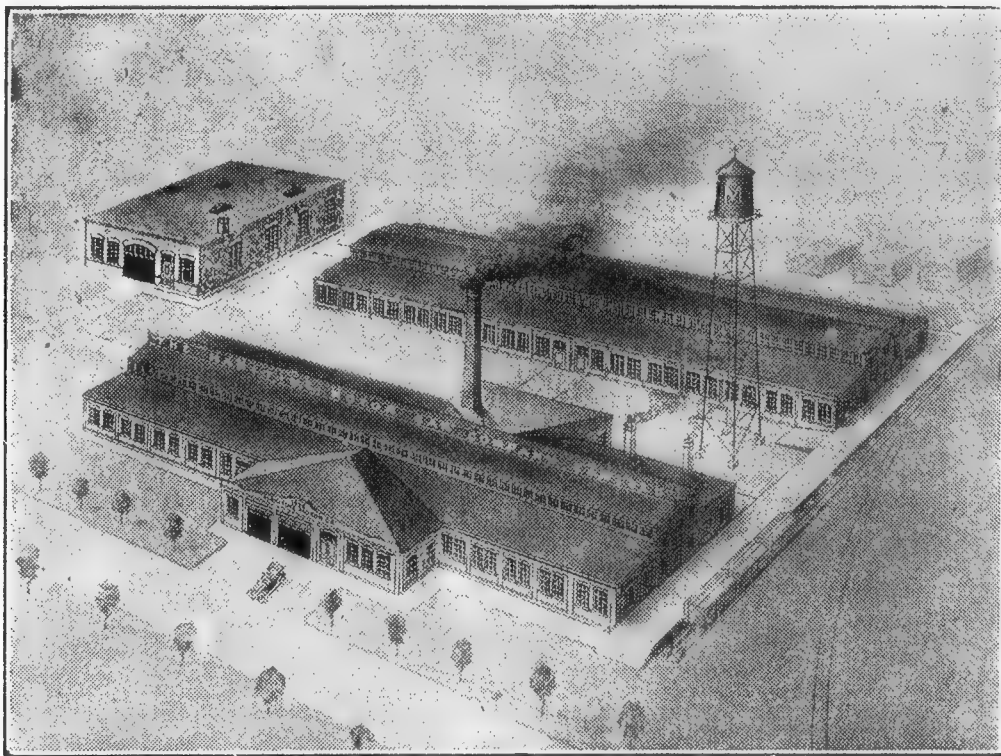
Be sure your courage, your sacrifice, your difficulties, are not forgotten. Be sure your welfare is being thought of more today than ever before, because of our organized endeavor. Be ready to make the most of the delegates' return. Arrange little receptions at each association. Get the most possible out of their reports that as much as possible of the engendered inspiration reaches the outside individual.

In the great convention, only few can get an opportunity to speak at length. They mostly have to listen, think and wait. Each has to think for himself. When home is reached there is room and time to talk. Memory is often at fault and more often the judgment. But the convention strengthens both. Experience forces men to accept the evidence. As scales respond to added weight, so mind responds to evidence and reason. All our delegates should be mentally improved—will be more sociable—more patriotic and generally broadened by attending our convention. Each will, most assuredly, have something to tell you. Oh, it is a pity you could not have come. How I myself would like to have met you. And then you women of the prairies. How I should have liked to see the University auditorium packed with our women of the prairie homes and to have seen you enjoying yourselves as you chatted with each other and listened to the inspiring lectures.

But this is only a preliminary bout. Be sure from this out it will be a general thing, if we live till next year. Be ready, get into our organization. Help to make local meetings what they ought to be. Let us all go in to make life on the prairie more home-like. Build a nation. Raise the standard higher. Live better. Crowd all that is best into rural life. Train up the best, brightest, cleanest men and women, fitted for the noblest kind of world's work and so give a peculiar excellency to Saskatchewan's homes, her boys and girls, her women and her men.

F. W. G.





## The Plant Behind The Car

Situated at Coldbrook, a suburb of St. John, N.B., it is a model of up-to-date construction. The expenditure of the money for its building stands as a pledge to Canadian Motor Car buyers—a pledge of reliability—a promise of service—behind the product to be sold.

Its mechanical equipment has been purchased and installed after a survey of both hemispheres. With an absolutely clean slate, with the accumulated experience of all automobile engineers that have gone before—we have decided on a car that embodies every good quality—every new idea—fully adapted to the peculiar weather and road conditions in Canada.

### THE MARITIME -SIX-

The Maritime cars are six-cylinder cars—because “sixes” are the cars of the future. And it is a “six” on a chassis made for a “six.” Fifty-four horse-power can be developed by its powerful engine.

Every car is fitted with the famous Gray and Davis self-starter, electric lighting system and dynamo—which obviates cranking—allows a start and “light-up” by the press of a button. So positive and powerful is this starter as to be able to propel the car itself for miles.

Extra large tires, for resiliency and economy.

Full floating rear axle, with special alloy axle shafts.

A wheel base of 130 inches gives extra roominess and comfort. Here is standard equipment—Duquesne Top, with complete set of snug-fitting curtains completely enclosing occupants of car, envelope, clear vision automatic windshield; electric horn concealed under hood; foot rest in tonneau, gasoline gauge, showing quantity in tank, robe rail, tire irons, set of tools, including pump and tire repair outfit. Warner speedometer with electric light, etc.

#### Prices f.o.b. Factory

5-Passenger Touring Car and 2-Passenger Roadster, \$2,900.00; 7-Passenger, \$3,050.00

Prices of Limousine, Berlin Limousine, Laudaulet, and other Special Bodies on application

## The Maritime Motor Car Co., Limited

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*There are a few territories yet open for men of character and responsibility*



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Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
President:	Culross
R. O. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

## MANITOBA G.G. RALLY

A series of propaganda meetings are now on. Our Board of Directors, with the co-operation of the membership of our local branches, are determined to make 1913 the most successful year since our organization. We want to double the membership in each local and also double the number of locals in the province this year.

This can easily be accomplished if each member becomes an enthusiastic worker. Membership cards, envelopes and letterheads for Manitoba are now stocked in our central office so that local secretaries can procure everything in this line by dropping a note to the general secretary. A sufficient number of membership cards to meet the requirements of each neighborhood should be ordered at once by our local secretaries. Each member should be furnished with cards so that he would be open to do business whenever he met a farmer who had not joined. Do not let it be said that there is a single farmer in your neighborhood who has not been given the privilege of coming into membership.

Three special organizers are in the field. Wherever they are at work let every Grain Grower help them all that they possibly can; but do not expect them to do all of the work. They are specialists in their line, but you are also a specialist in your line, and there are men you can reach which will not be influenced unless you do it. We expect the months of February and March to be record-breakers in our history. I want to hear from each local in the province during the next few weeks; let your report be creditable.

R. C. HENDERS, Pres.

## NOTICE RE SECURING FARM HELP FROM BRITAIN

Since our scheme for supplying farmers with farm help on the advanced fare basis has been made known in England, our office here is flooded with applications by different classes of people wishing to come to Canada if their fares are paid. One striking feature is the number of heads of families and married couples who are anxious to come over, and who are unable to pay their fares. Quite a number with grown up families, boys and girls ranging from ten to twenty years of age, have applied for passage.

It is quite apparent that there is no difficulty in getting satisfactory help from the other side if the fares are advanced. Our farmers who want to employ help during the whole year should send in their application at once. We have now arrangements made with the railway companies to advance the passage money from the old country, on our guarantee that they will be refunded on arrival of immigrants in Winnipeg, so that all the farmer needs to do is to send his money to the office in Winnipeg.

A copy of the application is sent to our agent in the old country, and help engaged there, and ticketed through to their destination. On arrival in Winnipeg, the help signs a contract to refund the money advanced them out of their wages.

It seems quite apparent that there will be no difficulty for farmers to secure married couples who work on the farm, and in cases, which are now getting to be common, where farmers have a separate building for their help, a man and wife could be secured who would board the hired help, thus relieving the farmers' wives of very much work and annoyance.

Anyone wanting help for spring work should send in their application at once, as you can readily see that it will take sometime to send a copy of the application to the old country, have help selected and sent over here.

## GOOD YEAR AT KELLOE

W. Gibson, Secretary of the Kelloe branch, sends in the following report dated January 24.

Herewith report of our year's transactions at this point. Our membership slightly lower owing to formation of new branch (Kings School), but interest maintained. Our co-operative purchases were two cars of flour and feed (from

Gladstone), three cars of coal, one year's supply of twine, apples, and now negotiating for cordwood.

We had nine meetings, well attended, and a social, the proceeds of which amounted to \$44.00 goes to forming the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a hall. This proposed enterprise took concrete form last night, when the meeting unanimously voted in favor of the erection of a building for public meetings and storage purposes, and a provisional committee of five appointed to submit the proposed line of progress to be pursued at our next meeting re charter, etc. Members are taking a lively interest in current topics, and The Guide is well supported.

At a meeting of the Birtle branch held on Saturday, we unanimously endorsed the Inter Municipal Hail Insurance bill, presented by your executive to the Manitoba Government.

Mr. G. H. Malcolm explained the principal clauses in the bill, and after considerable discussion the meeting unanimously endorsed the bill.

JOHN SPALDING,  
Sec. Birtle Branch.

## FIGHTING FUND

The fighting fund has been transferred to the association office, and all further contributions and correspondence in regard to this fund should be sent to R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg. Acknowledgments will be made regularly through the Manitoba page.

Also, all matter for publication in the Manitoba section should henceforth be mailed direct to Mr. McKenzie and not sent to The Guide office.

An organization meeting of Grain Growers' was held in the schoolhouse at Butler, Manitoba, on January 14. H. S. Bradley was elected President, W. J. McKenzie, Vice-President, B. W. Sharratt, Secretary Treasurer. Directors elected: J. Wright, W. Naylan, P. McDougal, S. Wright, W. Wright, J. Blackmore. Moved by J. Wright, seconded by S. Wright, that B. W. Sharratt act as Secretary Treasurer for ensuing year. Carried.

A program of speeches by Messrs Shoemaker and Mathewson, and a song by Mr. Smith was then given. Moved by P. McDougal, seconded by J. Wright, that we tender thanks to the three gentlemen from Woodnorth who helped in organizing this meeting. Carried.

The meeting adjourned until one week from date.

B. W. SHARRATT, Secretary.

## NEW BRANCH AT BUTLER

Messrs Shoemaker, Mathewson and Smith, of Woodnorth, went to Butler and organized a new branch there. Mr. H. S. Bradley was chairman of the organization meeting and a lot of business was transacted, the following officers were elected for the year: H. S. Bradley, President; W. J. McKenzie, Vice President; B. W. Sharratt, Secretary, and J. Wright, P. McDougal, J. Blackmore, W. Naylan, S. Wright, W. Wright were elected Directors. It was decided to hold a meeting one week from date to transact further business.

## FLEEING FARMERS IN ORDERING CARS

A number of farmers are blaming the railway agents for trying to make some easy money out of the farmers in the matter of supplying cars. From the following correspondence it will be seen that there are others who are getting some of the easy money besides the railway agents.

Ottawa, Jan. 8, 1913.

Dear Sir: File 18705.30, Complaint of R. McKenzie, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, re Car Situation at Cudworth, Sask., G.T.P.

Referring to your letter of the 15th November herein, I beg to state that

the Board has had the matter investigated and reported upon by its Chief Operating Officer, A. J. Nixon.

It appears that the agent for the International Harvester Company was charging farmers five dollars for ordering cars for them, and that this was the only way they could get cars; that the agent for the International Harvester Company was charging five dollars was admitted, but that this charge was made for the work performed in ordering cars and shipping them out for the farmers.

It was also claimed by several farmers that the agent for the Massey Harris Company was charging five dollars in ordering cars for some of the farmers, and the Board suggests that action be taken by you, or others, to prevent undue advantage of farmers unfamiliar with shipping requirements, as they would obtain cars just as promptly without making any payment of this kind.

I am also directed to advise you that the railway company has undertaken to place train agents on trains in future.

Yours truly,  
A. D. CARTWRIGHT,  
Sec. B.R.C.

The foregoing letter was received after inquiry had been gone into by the Board of Railway Commissioners over the allegations contained in the following letter received from a farmer who ships his grain from Cudworth, and which speaks for itself:

Hodoo, Sask., Nov. 11, 1912.

Dear Sirs:—I received your notice, from the sample which I sent you. I would be glad to send you my wheat, but as things now are here in Cudworth, on the branch line of the G.T.P., it's a very particular matter to do. You remember, from last year, what a terrible time I had with my cars here, and then I could not get them pulled out without paying extra, as we have no station agent here, and the conductors seem to run the whole thing, and the elevators do the rest.

Last year some parties had to pay as much as ten dollars to even get the cars spotted at the platform, and this year they take all they can get. Yesterday I reserved a car for myself by putting in two sacks of wheat and was going to load it at once, and a short time after this I had to find out that the elevator man was loading my car and he told me to take my wheat out at once, which I refused to do. so he simply threw it in the elevator and says, "There, now, if you want your wheat you can get it."

As far as I can find out I have to pay \$5.00 to even get a car and after it is loaded it will cost more. Now putting matters altogether it would sound like this, "No cars in the first place, or pay

for it, and, if you get one, pay for it again in order to get it away." And selling through the elevator they give you 55 cents a bushel for No. 3. If you think you can give me any kind of a remedy for this please do so, and do it quick.

I am enclosing herein a slip of a certain man (claiming to be agent) at Cudworth; this man seems to work together with the conductors nicely, as he says he can get a car for \$5.00, which, in my opinion, is divided by the conductor and himself. Now there are many more points to complain about, but I think you have heard enough for this time. You can easily see what sort of a service we have here at Cudworth, Sask., on the G.T.P. I wish you to keep my name secret with the company or else I might have to pay still more for getting a car. Once more I ask you not to mention my name, only when you wish to write to me personally.

Yours truly,

## EVERY MEMBER GET ANOTHER

R. C. Henders.

Dear President:—I have just read the letter of Geo. Love, Ninga, and I heartily agree with what he says about individual effort to secure members. Your organizers will be able to do little unless they have the co-operation of all the members of our association. Why can't we make a record this year and place our organization in the position it ought to occupy? Morally and educationally it is one of the biggest things in this fair province of ours, but in numbers it is far smaller than it should be when we consider the importance of the industry that we represent. Think what we have accomplished with the few we have had in the past and then consider what we might do if we had two-thirds even of the farmers of Manitoba in our ranks. Why should not every member get at least one new member for our association during February? Surely this is a small thing to ask, when we consider what our executive and some other members have done for our cause. Certainly a great responsibility rests on those who understand the aims and object of, and benefits to be derived from our association. But some men will always have to spend too much time and money on this work unless more of our members put forth more effort. Why should we not all work together to build up this great farmers' union? Why should we bother about any of the political parties? Why should we consult the privileged interests? We are seeking to harm no one. All we want is our own, and all we ask is a square deal.

Yours truly,

COLIN H. BURNELL.

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

## QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 28th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st March, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

30

Toronto, 23rd Jan., 1913.

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Winnipeg Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Machaffie  
Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

## GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man  
Bring Satisfactory Results

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks.

P.O. Drawer 1746.



# HERE'S THE HISTORY

## OF THE PIONEER "30" THAT

### BROKE ALL WORLD'S RECORDS IN THE 1912 TESTS

IN the 1912 Winnipeg Tests this Pioneer "30" beat all former Farm Tractor Records, both as to economy and maximum brake horse power, and set a new world's high efficiency mark for tractor manufacturers to build up to.

#### R. BRUST FARMS. PENKILL, SASK.

Nov. 4, 1912.

Pioneer Tractor Co. Limited,  
Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:-

After looking up a good many, or rather most of the different makes of farm tractors, I decided to buy the Pioneer "30" and did so. I have now used my Pioneer "30" since last August and must say I am well satisfied with the results. It does all the Company claimed it would do. The three speeds of the Pioneer "30" are certainly something great and I don't see how people can get along with a traction engine without the three speeds.

I am now still using my Pioneer for threshing - am driving a 36-60 separator with it and must say it does the work just as good as any steam engine could do. I was always in favor of steam for threshing, but I am now convinced that the Pioneer "30" does the work just as good as steam.

I have often read testimonials about engines and always thought the ones that wrote them were well paid for it, but this is not the case with me as I am not getting ten cents for writing this and if anybody wants to know more about the Pioneer "30" I will gladly answer their questions.

Yours very truly,

R. Brust.

MR R. Brust, of Penkill, Sask., formerly a steam railroad engineer, attended the Winnipeg tests for the express purpose of seeing with his own eyes all the big traction engines put through their gaits, that he might better judge which to buy. He naturally leaned toward steam, but the Pioneer "30" weaned him away from this leaning.

HE saw all the big engines tested, one after another—he saw the Pioneer "30" beat all comers—and after the test, then and there, he ordered a Pioneer tractor for immediate delivery.

WE shipped him the identical Pioneer he saw hang up these records at Winnipeg. He has had it in constant service ever since—

AND NOW HE WRITES



READ FOR YOURSELF

HERE'S HIS LETTER

If you are not already on our mailing list, write now for the new Pioneer booklet. It's choked full of enthusiastic letters from users and interesting illustrations

Send for it  
Today!!

CUT OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

G.G.G.  
12-2-13.

THE PIONEER  
TRACTOR CO. LTD.  
Calgary, Alta.

MAIL ME FREE FULL PARTICULARS CONCERNING

THE PIONEER "30"

MY NAME IS .....

POST OFFICE .....

PROVINCE .....

I FARM.....ACRES.

THIS IS LIKE THE HISTORY OF ALL  
PIONEERS





# Cash in on Your Misfortunes!

Best Service at lowest possible cost.

PAYING TELLER



When you secure adequate insurance, you are guarding against possible disaster. With policies covering you against loss by fire, hail or accidents and disease among your live stock, you can "cash in on your misfortunes" when such things occur and be none the poorer.

We are giving Western Canada's farmers the best service at the lowest possible cost and issue policies of

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free from bothersome conditions. We have a strong organization covering Western Canada, that works to the benefit of policy-holders in many ways.

Our policies in all classes of insurance are the most up-to-date issued, and we are constantly adding new features of advantage to our policy-holders. The same men insure with us year after year, showing that our fair rates and just methods are appreciated.

Write any of the Companies shown above for information as to rates, service, etc., or address

**Insurance Agencies Limited**  
Brandon Winnipeg Regina  
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Or consult any one of our 1,200 local agents

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INSURANCE COMPANY  
BRANDON - CANADA

THE SASKATCHEWAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
SASKATOON - CANADA

INSURANCE  
AGENCIES  
LIMITED

General Agents  
Jos. Cornell  
General Manager

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
EDMONTON - CANADA

## SQUEALS OF U.S. PROTECTED INTERESTS BEFORE TARIFF REVISION COMMITTEE

Washington, Jan. 10.—Fears that foreign producers would invade and injure the American market, were expressed today in the testimony on the metal schedule of the tariff, before the house committee on ways and means. The committee heard arguments from representatives of manufacturing and producing interests, press manufacturers, the zinc interests of the Rocky mountains and the Juplin fields, the wooden screw manufacturers, of which the American Screw company controlled 40 or 45 per cent., and the \$40,000,000 output of machine tools and numerous other industries, presenting a practically solid front against revision of tariff rates.

"Keep on the tariff as it stands, or it will work a hardship to American industry," was a consensus of the opinions of witnesses, all under the oath prescribed by the chairman.

### Need 30% on Printing Presses

Manufacturers and machinists were aligned in protest against shifting printing presses from a thirty per cent. ad valorem tariff to the free list. Hugh V. Reilly, of Newark, N.J., representing the International Association of Machinists in that state, joined with James E. Bennett, of New York city, spokesman for twenty-two printing press manufacturers, in representing that a tariff reduction would injure the workingmen. Mr. Reilly went further by volunteering the statement, in which he said he represented the sentiment of machinists all over the country, that he was planning to take up the question of the eight hour law and that he could not carry out that plan if printing presses were put on the free list. Germany's constant hovering near the customs line, as a serious competitor of the American industry, was a constant source of complaint in today's testimony. Representatives of the printing press, machine tools, tinsel wire and other articles, told of the menace of German competition and several manufacturers complained that foreign competitors were quick to copy details in all improved methods of manufacture.

### Some Prohibitive Silk Duties

The house committee on ways and means devoted January 13 to hearing on the wood and silk schedules of the tariff law, and when the testimony and examination were concluded favored the inclusion of these provisions, possibly together with free meats, in the tentative tariff plan the committee will frame to submit to the extra session of congress. "Silks," according to Horace B. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., as spokesman for the silk manufacturers of the country, "depend upon fashions; if women want anything they will pay the amount they have to get it."

"Women always want something that looks fancy," said C. A. Streuli, of New York, waving aloft a hat lining, while joining with Samuel Kridel, another importer in protest against the present tariff on velvets, ribbons and other things. "Silks are a luxury, that is, most silks," commented Chairman Underwood of the committee.

Mr. Underwood underlined his views in which he represented the Democratic majority of the committee that will frame the new schedule. "We want to get a large amount of revenue on luxuries," said Mr. Underwood, "so that we can put a less tax on the necessities of life. Where there is a large percentage of imports on which we do not want to cut the rates, we are desirous, however, of cutting the rates where there is no competition and no revenue."

Mr. Palmer observed that the present rates on the cheaper silk goods were practically prohibitive. Mr. Cheney agreed that some articles are very nearly prohibitive. "The cheapest velvets and plushes," insisted Mr. Palmer, "do not come in at all."

"Not to any large extent," replied the witness.

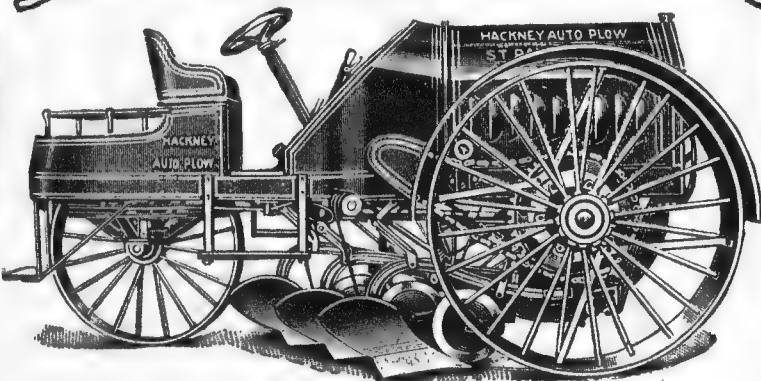
Chairman Underwood declared his views that "all dynamited" or over-weighted silks, constituting a large class of import traffic, were a fraud upon the public.

### How \$20,000 Aluminum Co. Grew Into \$30,000,000 One

The existence of an international agreement covering the aluminum industry was revealed at the January 14 session of the house committee on ways and means. President Arthur V. Davis, of the Aluminum Company of America, admitted that his company, the only aluminum manu-

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"THE ONE MAN MACHINE"



## The Only Tractor for Small Farms That Can Be Used Economically

EVERYONE is familiar with the development and success of the big tractor. It cannot be employed economically on small farms. The Hackney Auto-Plow was designed and built especially for small farms—farms of average acreage. It is equally successful on large farms. Years were spent in perfecting it. It has been tested in all parts of the country, in all kinds of soil, under all sorts of conditions and has always made good. It does the work of a dozen horses and two men plowing.

It will also do the seeding, discing, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, wood sawing, road grading, feed grinding, ensilage cutting and all other work where power can be applied. It is a tireless worker, day or night, and enables the farmer to do his work quicker and better and at the time when weather, soil and other conditions are all in his favor. It solves the labor problem and eliminates

drudgery. It is so simple in construction and easy to handle that it is really a pleasure to operate. In price it is within the reach of all. Before you buy a tractor we want you to investigate the Hackney Auto-Plow—the one-man outfit. Catalog, photographs and letters from actual users will be mailed on request.

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factory in the United States, owned the Canadian Aluminum company, which, in turn, had perfect agreements with all of the six or seven foreign aluminum companies. This, he said, covers all the world except the United States, which, he admitted to Representative Rainey, of Illinois was excepted because there is a law that prohibited it.

Davis testified that the company's total surplus was \$12,000,000, and that the company is capitalized at \$30,000,000, on which it is issuing dividends of 4 per cent. on the capital stock. It had been earning between fifteen and seventeen per cent. annually in 1910, 1911 and 1912. Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, brought out that of the \$30,000,000 of capital the total amount of cash actually put in was \$1,860,000, the remainder representing earned profits. Mr. Davis protested against any threatened reduction of the tariff on aluminum. He said that the company was originally started as the Pittsburgh Reduction company in 1888, with \$20,000 capital, which gradually evolved with the use of patents, whose values were put down as \$700,000; into the \$30,000,000 corporation.

He denied that the aluminum company exported aluminum, and agreed with Representative Palmer that the present capital and surplus is from twelve to fifteen times the amount of new money put into the plant.

#### Cheaper to Import Waltham Watches from Abroad

Affairs of the Waltham Watch company of Waltham, Mass., also were taken up by the committee, which continued its session far into the night.

C. A. Keene, of New York, a watch retailer, whom E. C. Fitch, of the Waltham Watch company, criticized for violating the company's price standard, urged the committee to fix a tariff of 30 per cent. ad valorem on watch movements of all grades and with regard to watches brought back from abroad 20 per cent. to apply on the improvements only.

Mr. Keen was asked about the Waltham company selling him watches in London on the expectation he would sell them in Egypt.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I put up that job, and, by the way, those watches went to Aden, Arabia. We put on a new label there and then re-shipped them to this country and I made about 30 per cent. profit." He said further that India, Ceylon and other foreign places figured in similar transactions.

#### Combine in News Print Paper

A substantial reduction of the tariff all along the line in the wood pulp and print paper schedule and the retention of approximately the existing duties on tobacco, cigars and similar articles constitute part of the tariff revision program to be presented to the coming extra session of congress. This was the situation, as viewed by the Democratic leader following two sessions on January 17 in the marshaling of testimony on schedules "M" (pulp, papers and books), and "F" (tobacco and its manufactures).

Chief interest of the day centred in the presentation of the arguments of the spokesman of the newspaper publishers and of the diametrically opposed paper manufacturers. John Norris, of New York, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, representing consumers who pay \$55,000,000 a year for news print paper for the newspapers throughout the country, presented testimony, frequently marked by colloquies with Republican members of the committee, in favor of letting down the tariff bars that shut out Canadian paper and the cutting off of all restrictions upon the importation of the cheaper grades of paper and wood pulps entering into paper manufacture. The American Paper and Pulp association, through Arthur C. Hastings, of New York city, its president, representing, he said, the paper industry with an investment of \$400,000,000 and an annual business of \$300,000,000, voiced opposition to a change in the present tariff.

#### Wants Wall Paper Shut Out

Representatives of the wall paper industry, through Robert Graves, of New York, urged an increase from 35 to 40 per cent. on foreign wall paper, which, he said, comes into competition with the higher grades of domestic wall paper. He said the annual production of all wall paper industry is \$13,000,000 and consumption \$823,000 more.

Continued on Page 24

## \$35 Actually Buys the "DAIRY QUEEN" CREAM SEPARATOR

The Highest Grade, Closest Skimming

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Think of it! Only \$35.00, full and complete purchase price for the big "Dairy Queen" Separator, absolutely proven by expert tests and thousands of testimonials to be the closest skimming and most durable cream separator ever put on the market. This is our wonderful brand new 1913 model, equipped with our marvelous patented Turbine Disc Bowl. A regular \$70.00 Big Business cream separator for only \$35.00, and with a capacity of 350 pounds per hour, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

### YOU CAN SAVE FOUR PROFITS

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices. No big agents' commissions for you to pay; no extra dealers' profits; no so-called factory distributors' profits. You pay only the rock bottom price. We actually save you from \$40.00 to \$50.00 on any capacity machine you want.

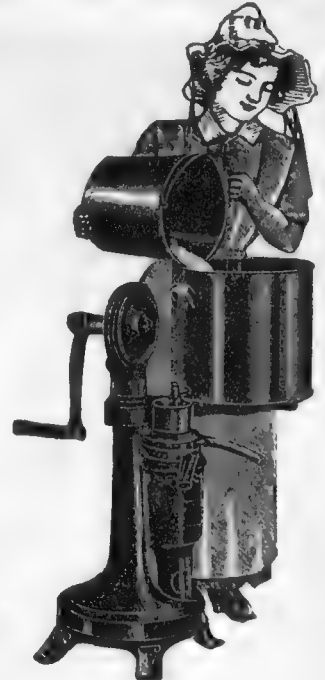
### YOU CAN BUY ON A SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL

We will positively ship you THE "DAIRY QUEEN" SEPARATOR on SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL. We want you to give this separator sixty days' good hard test on your farm before you decide to keep it. Compare it with any and all of the over-priced machines you can find around. Try it on warm milk, cold milk, new, mixed or old milk; it makes no difference. Then, after two whole months' trial, if you are not ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED that THE "DAIRY QUEEN" is the greatest cream separator you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you a penny. We will even pay the freight charges both ways.

No. 20 "Dairy Queen" Separator, capacity 350 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight 200 lbs., suitable for from 2 to 10 cows. Price	\$35.00
No. 30 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 500 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight 250 lbs. Suitable for from 5 to 15 cows. Price	45.00
No. 40 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 650 lbs. per hour, shipping weight 275 lbs. Suitable for from 15 to 30 cows. Price	50.00
Friction Power Pulley extra. Price	4.50

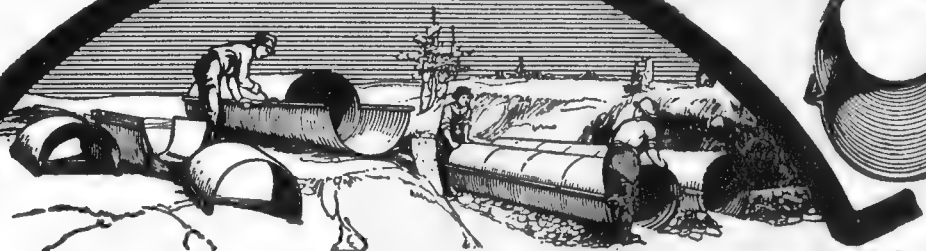
Send a post card for our FREE Cream Separator Catalog and full particulars of our Special Offer.

**C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
Canada's Largest Direct Sellers of Gasoline Engines to the Farmer



The culvert comes in nested bundles, easy to carry in wagons, right to the road being repaired.

It fits together very easily, when you are ready to instal it, like this.



## See that Pedlar Culvert is used this Year on Your Roads

HAVE your township use Pedlar "Toncan Metal" Culvert instead of wood or concrete. Frost and ice cannot break it. It will not wash out. It is good for years and years, because "Toncan" is a non-corroding metal. It needs almost no excavating, and is set in an hour or two. This Pedlar Culvert is famous. It has been installed in hundreds

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A Sample of our Culvert and a Special Book about it to any Farmer or Reeve or Municipal Officer —

of bridges and road culverts. Get our free miniature sample and book on this

culvert, and see that it is used this year. Send now. Learn how to permanently improve roads with little work. It makes good roads in your township. See the Reeve uses it.



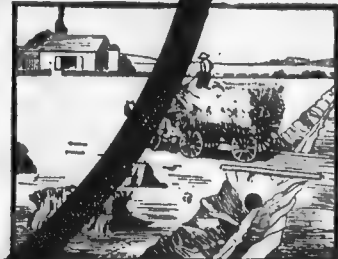
This is all the excavation you need for a Pedlar Culvert. Wood or Concrete would need five times as much. See how easy it is to instal. It saves work and money.



Note how Pedlar Culvert makes a perfect gateway.

## Improve Your Farm With Pedlar Culvert

Remember that you, personally, can bridge farm ditches and drains with Pedlar Culvert. You can use it as well-curbing instead of stonework. You can bridge your gateway entrance. Pedlar Culvert cannot wash out, is frost-proof, is easy to instal, and above all is in non-corroding "Toncan," not steel.



Use Pedlar Culvert and bridge your open drains.

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113 Bay Street  
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Established 1861

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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"THE CANADIAN BREAKFAST"

# ROBIN PORRIDGE OATS (Pan - Dried)

## Pan Dried

Our pan-drying process has been especially designed to give to Robin Hood Porridge Oats that old time Scotch flavor, heretofore only found in native Scotch Oatmeal. All good Scots will recognize the genuine flavor in Robin Hood Porridge Oats.

If you were asked the reason underlying the famed superiority of SCOTCH grown in Scotland possessed a quality which went to make the best oatmeal Canada Oat fields bow to no others. The real secret lies in the WAY OF MAKING. We have put the elusive quality of SCOTCH Oats, the old fashioned pan-dried, added the manufacturing refinements only possible in the Empire's newest

ROBIN HOOD MILLS LIMITED, MC

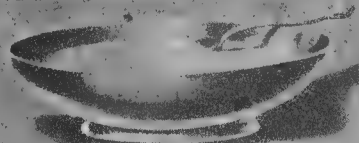
"THE CANADIAN BREAKFAST"

# ROBIN HOOD

ROBIN-HOOD  
PORRIDGE  
OATS  
Pan - Dried



"THE FLAVOUR IS DELICIOUS"



SO GOOD  
YOU WANT IT EVERY MORNING



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ROBIN HOOD

"THE CANADIAN BREAKFAST"

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# HOOD BRIDGE OATS (Dried)

## Steam Cooked

Our steam cooking process makes Robin Hood Porridge Oats more digestible, it dissolves and breaks down the cell walls, thereby allowing the starchy substance to cook more thoroughly and evenly in the kitchen.

SCOTCH Oatmeal, you would probably answer, that the oats are the best oatmeal in the world. That would not be quite true. Western Oats are made by a different method of making.

When pan-dried kind, into Robin Hood Porridge Oats and have the newest and most modern mill.

AND MOOSE JAW and CALGARY

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"THE

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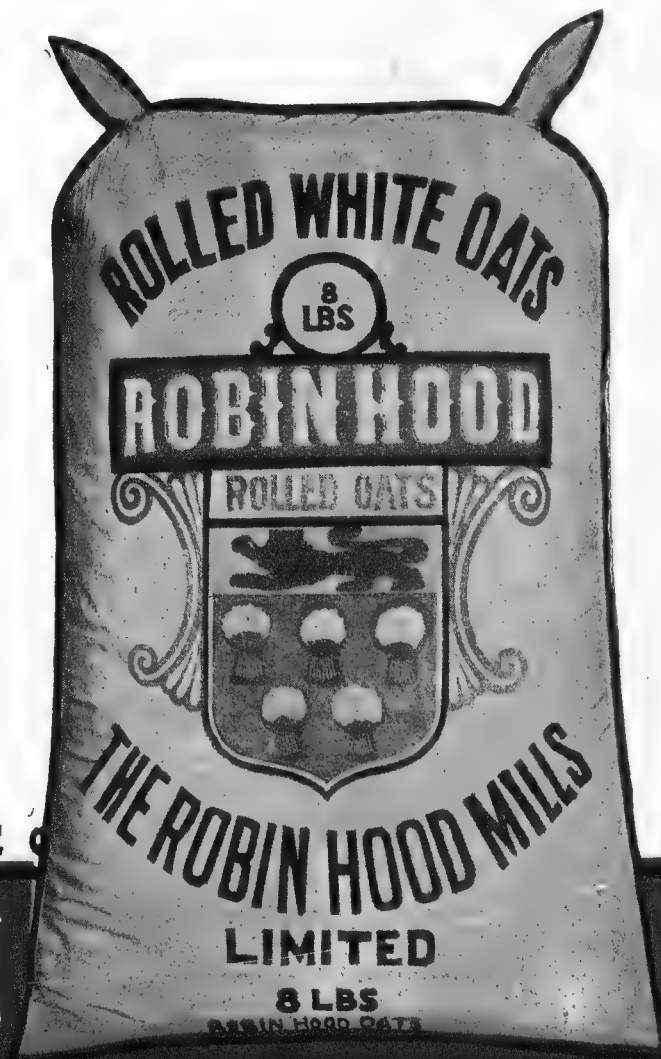
## Directions

### For Cooking Robin Hood Porridge Oats

Into three cupfuls of freshly boiling water, stir slowly one cupful of Robin Hood Porridge Oats, first salting the water to taste. Boil 20 minutes or more. A double boiler is preferred. Another method which gives still better results is to mix in the same proportion as above with cold water in the evening and let soak over night, bringing to a boil in the morning and letting cook for ten minutes or more.

Serve hot in either case with sugar and cream or milk, or with syrup or fruit.

NOW READY  
IN BAGS





# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**FARM FOR SALE.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY** to acquire a first-class farm in the well-known Last Mountain Valley, proved to be one of the best wheat sections in Western Canada. District free from hail damage. Quarter section is offered with good two-roomed cottage, stable for eight head of stock, granary, well with abundant supply of good water and pasture. One hundred and twenty-four acres under cultivation, including forty-eight acres of new breaking. About twenty acres more can be broken. Other land to be had adjoining. Address R. W. Tucker, Duval, Sask. 5-6

**FARM FOR SALE.—SPLENDID 3/4-SECTION** en bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summerfallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-storey granary, never-failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE OR RENT.—STOCK AND** grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 80 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. Fifteen hundred cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM.—ALL IN** good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 24-6

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS.—I** have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1 1/2 miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-18

**THREE-QUARTER SECTION TO RENT.—**One mile from school and church, good buildings, plenty water. Hundred acres summerfallow. Crop shares. Write for further particulars. Owner, Jno. A. McTavish, Strathclair. 6-2

**FARM FOR SALE.—800 ACRES.—ONE OF** the best grain and stock farms in Saskatchewan. For particulars address Drawer 4, Stalwart, Sask. 21-18

**ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES** choice cultivated land. Famous Claresholm district, near town. Price thirty dollars. Box 98, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

**FARM FOR SALE.—HALF SECTION, FIVE** miles from Newdale, 160 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-18

**FOR SALE.—GOOD QUARTER SECTION.—**135 acres broken, good buildings, \$2,500. Wm. J. Wilson, Crane Creek P.O., Sask. 24-6

**FOR SALE.—GOOD HALF SECTION, FOUR** miles from town. Apply to W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 24-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL** your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

**THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE ALBERT** is turning out high grade flour; Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.80; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$18 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 688, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-11

**GENERAL BUSINESS IN EXCHANGE FOR** Farm Lands and some cash. This is a snap for anyone wanting to go into this business. Apply L. H. Rawlings, Waldron, Sask. 24-6

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfour. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 24-11

**THE DAUPHIN MILLING CO. ARE PRE-**pared to supply their Best A1 Flour to the Grain Growers in the northern district at \$2.50 per sack, in car lots. 7-4

**FOR SALE.—FOUR SHARES GRAIN** Growers' Grain Company, Offers. Box 85 Maymont, Sask. 7-2

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## SEED GRAIN

**FOR SALE.—ONE THOUSAND BUSHEL** re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summer-fallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Recleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—FOR SEED, GROWN** on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask., Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S** championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McPayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—GROWN ON** new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

**FOR SALE.—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT** grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-18

**FOR SALE.—SIX THOUSAND BUSHEL** of selected pure Premost Flax, free from wilt, no mustard. Yield on breaking, 1912, 28 bushels; 1911, 29 1/2 bushels per acre. Splendid sample. \$1.90 per bushel. W. Hill, Tessier, Sask. 3-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—\$1.65 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—1,000** bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcelin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chellwood, Sask. 17-18

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—CLEAN** and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

**GARTON'S REGENERATED OATS, 45** cents. Red Fife wheat from breaking, 90 cents. Malting barley, fifty lb., per bushel fifty cents. Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man.

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—**Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

**FLAX SEED.—97% GERMINATION. NO** weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

**O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY FOR SALE. 60** cents per bushel. J. W. Procter, Ashcroft Farm, Roland, Man.

**COMMON, CLEAN SEED FLAX, \$1.50 PER** bushel, including bags. L. McAree, McAuley, Man. 7-2

**FOR SALE.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF** Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU-**sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-**ing from seed supplied by Central Experimental Farm. \$1.80 per bushel (bagged), f.o.b. Radisson. Half cash, balance on delivery. H. A. Hamersley, Luxemburg, Sask. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—PURE AND FREE** from noxious weeds, \$1.30 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Roblin. Reduction on carloads. Sample on application. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 6-2

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—ONE THOU-**sand bushels. Original seed from Brandon, grown two years by me on breaking. Pure and clean. Price and sample on application. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 6-2

**FOR SALE.—PURE TIMOTHY SEED.—**Seven dollars per hundred, bags included. D. B. Estabrook, Swan River, Man. 5-3

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—AP-**ply for sample and price to John Millar, Indian Head. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-**ing. \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. Thos. Hudson, Chellwood, Sask. 4-4

**WESTERN RYE GRASS.—EXCELLENT,** clean, second crop seed. Eight dollars per hundred pounds. James Strang, Baldur, Manitoba. 4-6

**MARQUIS, \$1.25, RE-CLEANED. 99%** pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.60, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

**WANTED.—EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LBS.** Bromo Grass seed, must be well cleaned and free from noxious weed seeds. Send sample and quote price sacked, F.O.B. your station. Robert Thomson, Roden, Man. 7-2

**PURE MARQUIS.—GROWN ON SUMMER-**fallow; cleaned for seed, \$2 per bushel. Apply J. T. Watson, Easington, Nutana, Sask. 7-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL,** sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosethorn, Sask. 7-6

**GARTON'S NO. 22 SEED OATS. WON** prize at Battleford Seed Fair. For particulars write Geo. A. Anderson, Russell, Sask. 7-8

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—GUAR-**anteed pure and free from noxious weeds. \$1.60 per bushel. W. O. Brethour, Miami, Man. 3-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL,** and Regenerated Abundance Oats, 40 cents per bushel. Cleaned ready for seed. W. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 4-6

**GARTON'S NO. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 PER** bushel. No. 22 Oats, 45c per bushel, bags extra. Clean. Andrew Walton, Bryant, Sask. 6-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL.—**Sacks free. John McRae, Beatty, Sask. 3-6

**PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE.—**Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

**PRESTON WHEAT.—FREE FROM FOUL** seeds. F. J. Hartell, Chedoke, Alta. 7-6

## SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less-shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

## SEED GRAIN

**MARQUIS WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.50** per bushel. Banner Oats, recleaned, extra heavy yielding variety, yielded 120 bushels per acre this year, 45c per bushel. Marcillous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM SEED** obtained from Mooney Seed Co. Free from noxious weeds. Price two dollars per bushel, sacks extra. F. Green, Medora, Man. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON CLEAN** land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

**PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON** breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie. \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

**STANLEY WHEAT.—GROWN ON SUMMER** fallow. Yield fifty-three bushels per acre. Recleaned and bagged. \$1.10 per bushel at Langdon. L. McKinnon, Langdon, Alta. 7-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—GROWN** on new land, \$1.30 per bushel. Sample on request. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—TRUE TO VARIETY.** Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-**ing. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

**WEEK EARLIER THAN MARQUIS.—GAR-**ton's 46, \$1.25. Guaranteed clean and pure. Extra good flax, guaranteed clean, \$1.50. Burringham, Strongfield, Sask. 5-8

**DODD SIDE OATS.—TWO CARS. HEAVY** white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 38 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

**O.A.C. BARLEY NO. 21.—SEED DIRECT** from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

**MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT.** Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

**PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE.—ONE-FIFTY** per bushel, bags extra. John Crosland, Burnside, Man. 6-4

**RED FIFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN-**erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 6-3

**FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF GOOD** clean Timothy seed, 12c per lb. Also Garton's No. 46 Wheat, pure, \$1.25 per bushel, bags extra. F.O.B. Gilbert Plains. S. Graham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—STRONG SEED.—E-**ceived full score for purity Daysland Seed Fair. Re-cleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Daysland, Alta. 6-6

**GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PED-**gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel. f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

**SEED OATS.—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY** cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

**FOR SALE.—600 BUSHEL PREMOST FLAX** Grown on new breaking. Clean, free from wilt and good sample. \$2.00 per bushel. H. E. Smelker, Osage, Sask. 6-2

**FLAX SEED.—CHOICE HAND PICKED,** free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

**WANTED.—WESTERN RYE AND BROMO** grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 894 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-11

**SIXTY DAY OATS.—RIPEN TIME SUM-**mer fallow; destroy weeds, 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 6-6

**SILVER KING BARLEY FOR SALE.—**Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL.—**Write Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT.—PURE AND CLEAN,** \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

**SEED OATS.—WE WANT A NUMBER OF** carloads of seed oats for Eastern trade. Must be clean. Send average sample. State quantity, price expected. J. A. Brain and Co., Grain Exchange, Calgary. 5-4



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**BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR** No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11.

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**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND YEARLING** hens, \$1.50 each. A few cockerels left, \$2 and \$3 each. Bred from my Manitoba P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 6-4

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, ROSE** Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. One-fifty each. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 7-6

**A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED BUFF OR-** pington Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Geo. A. Anderson, Ruddell, Sask. 7-2

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE IS-** land Red Cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-** els for sale, two dollars each. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 6-2

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-** keys—Toms, \$5.00. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man. 6-2

**EARLY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS—** Prize strain. Healthy. Price moderate. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

**PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS** \$5, Hens \$3. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 8-6

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE IS-** land Red Cockerels for sale, two dollars each. John A. Shier, Carnduff, Sask. 24-6

**25 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKER-** els. All first class birds. \$2.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 24-6

**McOPA FARM RUNNER DUCKS, \$5 PER** pen to clear. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 7-2

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**THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-** lions, age four, six, ten; sound; guaranteed breeders, for sale. For prices apply McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 6-6

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**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**FOR SALE — PERCHERON STALLION,** four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

**BIG IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.** Shorthorn bulls and Berkshire boars. Can ship on G.T.P. or C.P.R. Write me your wants. A. L. Watson, Millmore, Sask. 6-6

**SPANISH JACK FOR SALE—IMPORTED.** Pedigreed and registered. Stands 62 inches. Weight, thousand pounds. Interested parties apply to L. J. Scofield, Portage la Prairie, Man. 5-3

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**WOOD FOR SALE—SAVE MONEY BY** ordering your wood now. I ship only the Best No. 1 in White Poplar, Green Cut, Dry Cut, Seasoned. Before ordering write me for prices. J. G. Leary, Leary, Man. 8-6

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—JOHN BARRY,** Kuroki, Sask. Canadian Northern Main Line. 4-6

**NO. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD-** wood, carlots. Prices reasonable. Irwin McLeod, McCreary, Man. 6-3

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**FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF-** ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-11

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**FULL BLOOD HEREFORD BULLS FOR** sale—Eight to thirteen months old, inspection solicited. See them or address Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-6

**FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTER-** ed Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-11

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**TRACTION OUTFIT COMPLETE, INCLUD-** ing forty horse-power Flour City engine, Deere plow, separator, discs, etc., in good condition. Selling account land now largely seeded to hay. Will sell all or part of outfit cheap, or trade for live stock. W. H. Pawson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-2

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**WANTED. — SECOND-HAND BREAKER** bottoms for Rumely Engine Gang. Robt. Scheel, Coulter, Man. 5-3

**20 H.P. I.H.O. GASOLINE TRACTOR, 5-** bottom P. & O. Engine Gang. Guaranteed first-class working condition. D. S. Walker, North Battleford, Sask. 7-3

**FOR SALE—ONE POWER WELL BORING** machine, run one season. A snap. Apply to George Hyde, Wapella, Sask. 7-6

**FOR SALE—P. & O. ENGINE PLOW, SIX** disc. Cheap. Good condition. Alva Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 7-2

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**TENDERS WANTED FOR CARLOAD OF** Cedar Posts, f.o.b. Birtle, Man. John Spalding, Secretary, Birtle Grain Growers' Association. 7-2

**WANTED—PRICES ON TAMARAC POSTS** and Cordwood, delivered Ingelow Station, Man. Ingelow Co-operative Company, per J. W. Brougham, Secretary. 7-3

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**FOR SALE—WILLOW POSTS AT \$4.00** per hundred, loaded on cars, Langbank, Sask. J. E. May. 5-3

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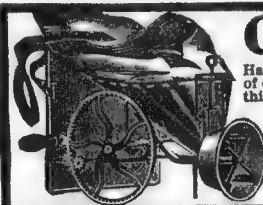
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Has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breastplate makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$4.00 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. "Even seeding brings good reaping."

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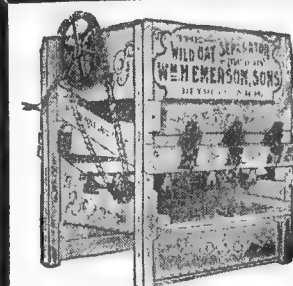
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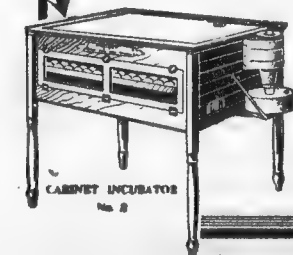
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

**There's Money for You in Poultry**

There's a fortune awaiting the poultry farmer in Western Canada today. What percentage of it finds its way into your pocket rests entirely with yourself. Our beautiful catalogue telling about Cabinet Incubators and Brooders is yours for the asking. Write for it today.

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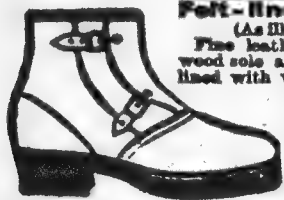
The Brett Manufacturing Co.

593 ERIN STREET, WINNIPEG



## NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!!

With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or woman who works in the wettest, coldest places always has warm, dry and comfortable feet. Try a pair yourself this winter.



## Felt-lined CLOGS

(As Illustrated)  
Fine leather tops, hard wood sole and heel, combed lined with warm felt. All sizes for men and women, delivered, all charges paid, ONLY

\$1.75

Higher 3 buckles ..... \$2.25  
High-legged Wellingtons ..... \$2.75 and \$3.25  
Children's lace, 7's to 12's ..... \$1.25  
Or if you wish to learn more about these wonderful Clogs before ordering, write to us for catalogue booklet, telling how Health Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers, write for proposition.

CANADIAN FELT-LINED CLOG CO.,  
Dept. G, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

## What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry.

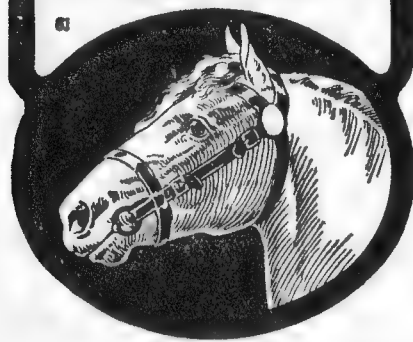
The experience of Mr. Peter O'Connell of Danforth, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says: "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

Joseph Johnson of Reid Hill, Alta. says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Balm. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured."

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest liniment."

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatment on the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



## CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

bers of parliament should be like the directors of a limited company. Not divided into two factions, each striving to hinder and discredit the other's work, but unitedly endeavoring to pursue the most profitable course to the community as a whole. The greatest good to the greatest number; government of the people by the people, for the people, not for the manufacturers. Business government means economy and efficiency, the right man in the right place, and no sinecures. A business board of trade would look to the tariff. If, at any time, the conditions of trade warranted a tax on certain manufactures for a time, it would be placed on those goods, and taken off again when conditions improved. But the professional politician must be kept out. The tariff, the navy, etc., must not be looked at from a party standpoint, but in the light of simple, ordinary, common sense business judgment. Take the C.P.R. as an example of the maudlin, unbusinesslike policy of party government. The Dominion Government have given the C.P.R. land and money, and guaranteed bonds, etc., etc. Why was not the land retained and the money spent in the construction of a government railroad? Then there would have been some return for the money. All the government has given the C.P.R. has gone into the pockets of the shareholders.

The remedy, as far as I can see, is for the Grain Growers' Association to run candidates where the parties are so evenly divided that the advent of a third contestant would result in victory for the G.G.A. candidate. This third party in the House would be independent, voting for the good of the farmers, not to support either Grit or Tory party as a common thing.

If we have men among us who can successfully run a farmers' company, The Grain Growers' Grain company, surely, there are men who are capable of sitting in the Legislature and representing us.

Yours for reform and freedom,

J. BOTHAM CHAMPNESS.

### WHO WANTS WAR?

Editor, Guide:—In reference to Mr. Scallion's letter in the issue of January 8, it certainly shows that Canada has one sensible man, at least. Who are the ones that don't agree with him? Why should we have a navy? "To maintain peace," would be the answer. That, surely, is a great way to maintain peace. I should think it would be just the opposite. Who are ignorant enough to want war? It is easy enough for highly paid and highly honored men to declare war, simply because they need not suffer. Let those men who declare war go, and let the common people stay at home. The country would then be relieved of some rubbish at least. Why must Canada contribute \$35,000,000 to help England build warships? It reminds me of a story of a man who bought a dog, and let his neighbor borrow it. When stray stock attempted to get in his grain he hurried to his neighbor for his dog, and on returning he found a herd of cattle in the middle of the cherished plot of grain, and nothing remained but some scattered straws. The people of Canada surely don't intend to let such a thing pass without interfering. Things have gone too far already. As for Mr. Borden, it is easy for him to give away what doesn't belong to him. He is the one who will get the honor and the glory of it all. Why not raise that money for improving our schools and funds for helping people that are striving to do good? Look at our glorious virgin soil, which gives no profit on account of not getting a chance to do so. Could money be had on low interest farmers would make better headway. And should Canada give England these man-killers, they would be obliged to maintain the naval expenses also, which would, in a few years, be as much as the ships themselves cost. We Canadians do not want war. Our sons are too precious to be slaughtered at the mouth of the gun, and our daughters too dear to suffer what a woman must suffer when her son, father, husband, brother or lover falls under the fire of the gun just to satisfy the murderous passion of some great man. War belongs to the barbaric ages, and we must do our best to stamp it out. Are there not enough taxes for the poor man to pay, even if he doesn't give away ships and other articles to help kill his brothers.

Things are certainly going too far and should be attended to before some dire misfortune befalls us.

S. O. KJILGREN.

Kelvington, Sask.

### TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

Editor, Guide:—I read Mr. Hillerud's letter in your issue of January 1 and your note to the same. I do not agree with all you say, and consider your answer (as answers from single-taxers generally are) very one-sided. For the benefit of Guide readers I am asking you three questions which I have never found a single-taxer able to answer.

1. What is the essential difference, as property, between land and capital?  
2. Does not the principle of the "unearned increment" apply to both land and capital?

3. Why should a man, owning and farming land, with an income of \$2000 be taxed and a neighbor, not owning or farming land, with the same income from capital invested be untaxed?

I believe, proper answers to these questions would greatly interest the readers of The Guide.

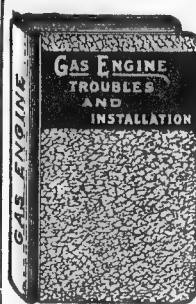
JOHN R. SYMONS.

Note.—Mr. Symons will find all his questions fully answered in Henry George's writings. If he has not read Henry George, he has not done his duty as an earnest seeker after a remedy for the economic ills of society. To answer briefly, in our opinion, the essential difference, as property, between land and capital is that capital has been produced by the labor of individual men and can, therefore, rightfully be considered the property of individuals, whereas land is the gift of the Creator to all men and, therefore, rightfully belongs to all men. The principle of the "unearned increment" does not apply in the same way to both land and capital, because capital will not increase without being used to produce wealth, whereas the value of land does. Mr. Symons' third question does not correctly state a condition that would be created by a single tax on land values. Under the single tax there would be no tax on the farming industry; on the contrary all taxes would be taken off agricultural implements, building materials, clothing, food and everything else except the unimproved value of land, and this would fall on the land-owner. If Mr. Symons asks, why should the land-owner be taxed and not the non-landowner, we would say because the unimproved value of land (which is all that would be taxed) is created by the community and, therefore, justly belongs to the community and ought to be taken by taxation. There would then be no necessity to tax either capital or labor. A great part of what is generally considered as income from capital invested (railway and bank dividends for example) is in reality land values, for land values, as meant by single-taxers, include franchise and monopoly values of all kinds.—Editor.

### LABOR UNIONS AND PEACE

Editor, Guide:—I have been reading the various opinions and ideas of your readers about what kind of men we ought to have in Parliament, and how to bring peace about. I saw one good point in your columns about the British and German working men's peace compact. I want to say right here that that is the only way peace will come about, when the trades and labor unions all amalgamate, the British, German, Canadian, French, Russians and the Americans and the whole world of working men demand it, they will get it. The nation that uses the sword shall perish by the sword. I want to say right here that if the British have nothing but the sword and the big guns and their navy to trust to, they will also perish, that is as a nation. I was glad to read our old friend Mr. Scallion's letter. These fellows that are all the time getting up a war scare will watch that they do not get on the firing line. If these men's hearts and souls were right they would not all the time be scenting danger. If they were using their time for the best interest of their fellow men and women and children they would have quite a lot easier conscience. I am of the opinion that we ought to be allowed to have a say in this \$35,000,000 business as neither Premier Borden nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier has any authority from the people to spend that amount of money. I

### GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you how to install, how to operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### Dangerous Illnesses Are Due To Constipation

#### Keep Your Health by Natural Means

It is a well-known fact among physicians that a large percentage of dangerous illnesses (Appendicitis among them) can be traced almost directly to Constipation.

The majority of people do not attempt to rid themselves of Constipation until it really makes them sick. Then they attempt to do so with drugs. Drugs cannot cure Constipation. They may bring relief but they force Nature instead of assisting her, and when we continue the use of drugs we find we must continue the use of them, and thus we become slaves to the drug habit.

The most natural way of removing this poisonous waste from the system is by the Internal Bath. This method is now used by over 300,000 people and recommended by physicians everywhere. This does away entirely with all drugs—just plain, ordinary water is necessary, but it is wonderfully efficient.

Mr. A. MacLean, of the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound, states: "I have used the J. B. L. Cascade since I received it 21 days ago with wonderful results. Before I started this treatment I could not pass one day without taking medicines, and since then I have not taken one dose and feel much better. I have been troubled with Constipation for the past 35 or 40 years. I cannot speak too highly of the Cascade Treatment."

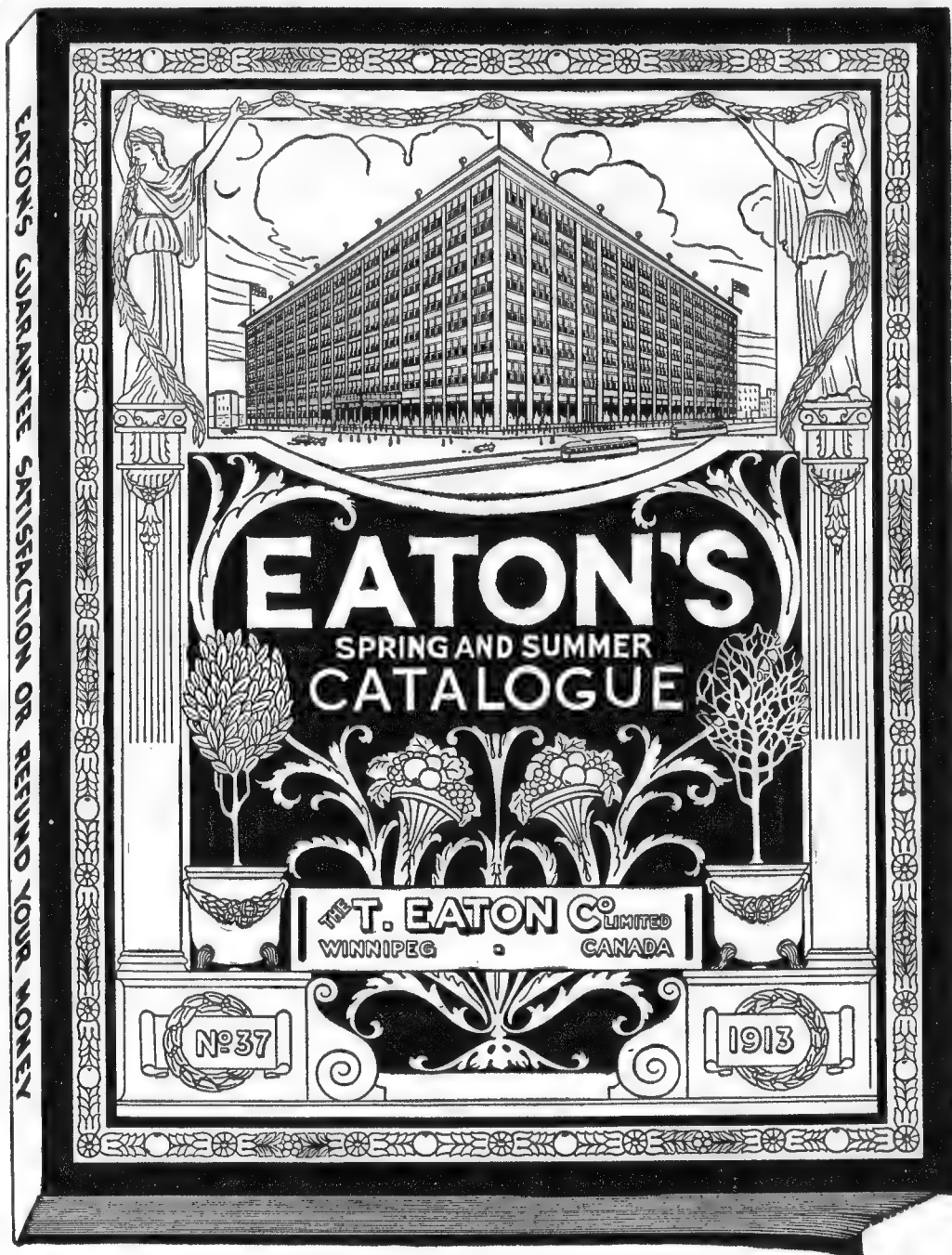
Don't neglect Constipation. Don't attempt to cure Constipation, and its ills, by unnatural methods. Investigate Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell's Cascade today. Surely it is simple self-justice to find out more about a system that has done so much good for thousands of others. Dr. Tyrrell will be glad to send you full information and his free booklet entitled "Why Man of Today is Only 50% Efficient." If you will address him, Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 741, 280 College Street, Toronto.

suppose they will give about \$10,000,000 for the education of the young people of our land, the boys and girls, and \$35,000,000 for battleships. That is to say, \$10,000,000 for putting brains in and \$35,000,000 for blowing them out. It is getting time that the men in Parliament found something better to do with our money, as we need it to educate the young with. Wishing The Guide every success.

JAMES HARDWICK.

Nesbitt, Man.

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, and at times grieved at it; but no man is ever discontented with the world if he does his duty in it.



## Our Spring and Summer Catalogue

Has Been Mailed

*Have You Received  
Your Copy?*

If your name is on our mailing list you should have received a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalogue by now. It was mailed from our printing office in Toronto early this month.

If you have not received it, inquire at your post office. If it is not there let us know at once and we will forward you another without delay.

## There Are Many Reasons Why You Should Possess a Copy of This Catalogue

It is profusely illustrated and is an encyclopaedia of shopping that points the way to economy. It describes and illustrates dependable goods at low prices.

We want you to write for this catalogue because we believe you will find it well worth having. Study it by your fireside. Study our prices and our wonderful values. Study the great buying facilities you have at your command.

Nearly every page of this catalogue is of absorbing interest. Neither time nor money has been spared in its production. We believe that our prices this season will interest you more than ever before. The cost of raw material has increased in many instances, but our prices have advanced only in a few; and then the advances have been small as compared with the increased cost of the raw materials.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
**WINNIPEG CANADA**



## Direct Legislation Bill

Continued from Page 8

Provided however that in every such case the ballots for the said vote shall be of a color different from the ballots for the said election.

13. The clerk of the Executive Council shall forthwith upon the issue of such writ publish in The Saskatchewan Gazette a notice of the same and a copy of the Act or parts of Acts upon which the vote is to be taken.

### Taking the Vote

15. For the purposes of the taking of the said vote all the provisions of The Saskatchewan Election Act, respecting the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, including the qualification of voters shall subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations that may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant hereto apply mutatis mutandis to the conduct of such proceedings.

16. The voting shall be by ballot and each voter shall indicate his vote by marking it on the ballot in accordance with the directions given therein:

Provided that when more than one Act or proposed Act is being voted upon, a separate ballot shall be prepared for each said Act or proposed Act.

17. The ballot shall be in the form "D" in the schedule hereto, with such variations as are necessary.

18. The ballots shall be prepared by the government printer and shall be forwarded to the returning officers in sufficient number for each electoral division by the clerk of the Executive Council together with such forms, notices and instructions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe.

19. Every returning officer shall in respect of each Act or proposed Act to be voted upon by writing under his hand, appoint from among the applicants for such appointment or on behalf of persons applying to have such appointments made, two agents to attend at each polling station, and to act as scrutineers at the final summing up of the votes on behalf of those desirous of obtaining an affirmative answer to the question and two agents to so attend on behalf of those desirous of obtaining a negative answer, but no such agents shall be entitled to any remuneration from the public treasury.

(2) Before any person so appointed enters upon his duties as agent, he shall make and subscribe before the returning officer or any deputy returning officer, a declaration to the effect that he

is interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative or negative answer, as the case may be, to the question, which declaration may be in the form "C" in the schedule to this Act.

(3) Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the deputy returning officer his written appointment.

(4) In case no person has been appointed as aforesaid to attend at any polling station, or at the final sum-

ing up of the votes, or in the absence of any person so appointed, any electors not exceeding two in the same interest, may upon making and subscribing a declaration to the above effect before the deputy returning officer or the returning officer, as the case may be, be admitted to the polling station or to the final summing up of the votes, as agents on behalf of that interest.

(5) Whenever it is provided in The Saskatchewan Election Act that anything may or shall be done in the presence of or by the candidate or his agent, such provision shall, as applied to proceedings under this Act, be taken

as they are taken out of the ballot boxes and shall be either allowed or rejected.

### Counting the Ballots

20. The result of the poll upon each Act or proposed Act voted upon shall be ascertained by scrutiny to be conducted by the deputy returning officer, in the presence of agents, if any appointed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(2) The scrutiny shall commence as soon as practicable after the closing of the poll.

(3) All the proceedings at the scrutiny shall be subject to the inspection of the said agents.

21. At the scrutiny the following things shall be done:

(a) The ballots shall be examined

shall forthwith after completing the scrutiny of the ballots forward to the returning officer the sealed parcels of ballots, together with a statement showing:

(1) The number of votes in the affirmative.

(2) The number of votes in the negative.

(3) The number of ballot papers rejected as spoiled.

22. A ballot shall be spoiled if

(a) It is not authenticated by the initials of the deputy returning officer, or

(b) It has no vote indicated on it, or

(c) It has more than one vote indicated on it, or

(d) It has put upon it by the voter some mark or writing not authorized by this Act to be put upon it which would enable any person to identify the voter.

23. Each returning officer after he has received from each deputy returning officer a statement showing the voting on the ballots taken from the ballot box opened by him, shall indorse on the writ a statement certifying in relation to the votes given at the polling places in or for his electoral division upon each Act or proposed Act voted upon:

(a) The number of votes in the affirmative,

(b) The number of votes in the negative, and

(c) The number of ballots rejected as spoiled, and shall within ten days after the holding of the vote transmit the writ as indorsed together with all sealed parcels of ballots to the clerk of the Executive Council.

24. The clerk of the Executive Council shall prepare from the returns indorsed on the writ so returned to him, a statement of the number of votes in the affirmative, of the number of votes in the negative, and of the number of ballots rejected as spoiled, and shall sign the statement and shall publish a copy of the same in The Saskatchewan Gazette within thirty days after the holding of the referendum vote and the statement so published shall be conclusive evidence of the result of the vote.

### The People's Laws

25. In the case of every Act or part thereof voted upon under the pro-



FROM THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

"That ain't true these 'ere Turks are all wot yer might call teetotlers, in a manner o' speakin', is it?"  
"Yus, that's right."  
"Oh, well, there y' are, then!"

—The Sketch.

## GROW VEGETABLES

But first make certain you have the Seeds which produce the best

If you are a lover of Fresh Vegetables free from the touch of alien hands and bruise of packing box—**GROW THEM YOURSELF**—straight from garden to table. There's money in it, too. Why not cater to supply the ever-ready market.

**WE TEST ALL OUR SEEDS.**—We never send out an ounce that does not show a high germinative test. Note some of our Specialties:

**BEETS**—Campbell's Special Dark, red skin with crimson flesh; an exceptionally good keeper.

**CAULIFLOWER**—Selected early snowball, producing magnificent white heads.

**CARROTS**—Campbell's Scarlet Prince, new stump rooted variety, early class, rich bright color.

**CELERY**—White Plume variety, crisp, solid and of pleasing flavor, with inner leaves and hearts naturally white.

**CUCUMBER**—Improved early white spine, desirable as a garden or market variety, large fruited, early strain.

**ONION**—Danver's Yellow Globe, above the medium size, globular, yellowish brown, flesh white, very productive.



All Orders will receive Immediate Attention

**CAMPBELL FLORAL COMPANY**  
CALGARY :: ALBERTA

**LETTUCE**—Campbell's Quick Growth, excellent for table use, sweet rich flavor, absolutely best variety, also Nonpareil, a beautiful light yellowish green, with solid head, the easiest grown of all lettuces.

**GREEN PEAS**—American Wonder, wrinkled dwarf variety; Gradus, exceedingly luscious, wrinkled and a great producer; Strata-gem, immense pods with an abundance of tender peas, wrinkled.

**TURNIP**—Campbell's Harvest Moon; of rich yellow color, white flesh, excellent for table use. Orange Jelly, bright yellow color, globe shaped, superior table variety.

**RADISH**—Campbell's Scarlet King, the friend to all market gardeners, small, uniform size, globe shaped; Wood's Early Frame, very fine thick shouldered stock.

**TOMATO**—Early Dawn variety, handsome sprays or bunches 8 or 9 inches across, does not crack, a special early variety for either indoor or outdoor culture.

We also keep a Large and Assorted Stock of Spinach, Marrow, Parsley, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Corn, Cabbage, Beans, Asparagus, Seeds, Etc.

visions of section 4 hereof and decided in the affirmative, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may provide by proclamation the date from and after which the said Act or part thereof shall come into force; and any such Act decided in the negative shall not come into force and shall be repealed and removed from the statutes of the province at the next ensuing session of the Legislature.

26. In the case of every proposed Act voted upon under the provisions of section 8 hereof and decided in the affirmative, the said proposed Act shall be enacted by the Legislature at its next session without amendment, save such amendments as may be certified to by the Speaker as not constituting a substantial alteration therein or changing the meaning, effect or interest thereof and notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 hereof shall come into force upon receiving the royal assent; and in the case of every such proposed Act decided in the negative, no petition praying for the enactment of the same proposed Act or one which is certified to by the Speaker as being substantially similar thereto shall be presented to the Legislative Assembly for a period of three years after the taking of the said vote.

27. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act for the proper carrying out of its provisions and particularly for regulating the procedure prior to, at, and after the said voting, the advertizing of the taking of the said vote, the publication and dissemination of literature pertaining to the matters voted upon and such other matters as may be deemed advisable.

28. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall proclaim the date of the coming into force of this Act.

## FORM "A"

## Writ for a Referendum

## PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

To .....  
of .....  
in the Province of Saskatchewan, and  
to all others whom it may concern:

## Greeting:

We command you that you cause the Act or Acts or parts of Acts or proposed Act or Acts (copies of which are attached hereto) to be submitted according to law to the electors qualified to vote for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral division of .....  
AND we appoint the following dates for the purposes of the said submission:

1. For taking the votes of the electors ..... the ..... day of ..... 19....
2. For the return of the writ on or before ..... the ..... day of ..... 19....

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of Saskatchewan to be hereunder affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved ..... Lieutenant Governor (or administrator) of our province of Saskatchewan at our City of Regina the ..... day of ..... in the ..... year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 19....

(By Order) .....

Clerk of the Executive Council.

## FORM "B"

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN  
The Direct Legislation Act  
BALLOT

Submission of a proposed Act (or an Act or part of Act as the case may be) entitled (here insert title) to electors.

DIRECTION OF VOTERS:—The voter shall indicate his vote as follows:

If he approves of the proposed Act (or said Act, or part of Act, as the case may be) he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "Yes."

If he does not approve of the proposed Act (or Act, or part of Act, as the case may be) he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "No."

QUESTION.—Do you approve of the proposed Act (or do you approve of the said Act or part of Act) as the case

may be (here set out the title of the proposed law, or the title of the said Act as the case may be).

YES.  
NO.

## FORM "C"

In the matter of The Direct Legislation Act

I, ....., do solemnly declare that I am interested in

and desirous of obtaining an affirmative (or a negative, as the case may be) answer to the question stated in the ballot paper.

Solemnly declared at .....  
this .....  
day of .....  
19.... before me

Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer (as the case may be).

**8¢ PER RUNNING FOOT**

**Regal Oval Top Ornamental Lawn Fence**

**SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.**

SEND FOR CATALOG

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS REGAL \$4 STEEL FARM GATE



**REGAL FENCE CO. Ltd.**  
Sarnia, Canada

## Remarkable Skimming Records with a STANDARD Separator Reported by Eastern Dairy School

Canadian Dairymen look upon The Eastern Dairy School at Kingston with great respect, and know that the School's reports are always accurate and reliable. One of this year's reports of the School is of great interest to dairymen as it shows some remarkable skimming records made by the STANDARD Cream Separator.

Test No. 1 (printed on right side of ad.) shows that the No. 4 STANDARD, listed at 450 lbs. capacity of milk per hour, skimmed at the rate of over 520 lbs. Not only skimmed at nearly 100 lbs. over its rated capacity, mind you, but skimmed down to .025 per cent., which means practically no loss of butter fat in the skim milk.

Other makes of separators, skimming at their listed capacity, average about .10 per cent., which represents the loss of 1 lb. of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk. The STANDARD, skimming at away over its listed capacity, saves ¾ of a lb. more butter fat in every 1,000 lbs. of milk.

Test No. 1, therefore, goes to show that the owner of a STANDARD 450 lb. machine can open it up to skim 550 lbs. and still skim as closely as the next best 450 lb. machine. In other words you can secure a 550 lb. machine at the price of a 450 lb. STANDARD, provided you are satisfied to have the STANDARD skim equally as well as, or better than, other reputed close-skimming separators.

The close-skimming records made in tests as shown herewith, should be convincing proof to any well-advised dairyman that a STANDARD separator, when compared with other makes, will skim ten times as closely as the average separator, and when compared with setting milk in pans and crocks, the saving with a dairy of ONLY TEN COWS, would pay for the machine in two seasons.

The STANDARD is indeed "The World's Greatest Separator," and the machine you will select, if you go into the separator question thoroughly and buy a machine solely on its merits.

Let us send you booklets containing further records of STANDARD tests, and proofs of its superiority. Send us your name and address today.

### The Renfrew Machinery Co.

LIMITED

Enderton Block      Winnipeg, Man.



#### FACTS AND FIGURES

Of Test on a No. 4 Standard Cream Separator, Listed Capacity, 450 lbs.

TEST No. 1, APRIL 23rd—  
Minutes Running ..... 23  
Temperature of Milk ..... 90 Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated ..... 200  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Skimmed Milk ..... .025  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream.. 27.5

TEST No. 2, APRIL 24th—  
Minutes Running ..... 25  
Temperature of Milk ..... 90 Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated ..... 200  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Skimmed Milk ..... .01  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream.. 39

TEST No. 3, APRIL 20th—  
Minutes Running ..... 19  
Temperature of Milk ..... 90 Fahr.  
Lbs. of Milk Separated ..... 150  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Skimmed Milk ..... .01  
Per Cent. of Butter Fat in Cream.. 41



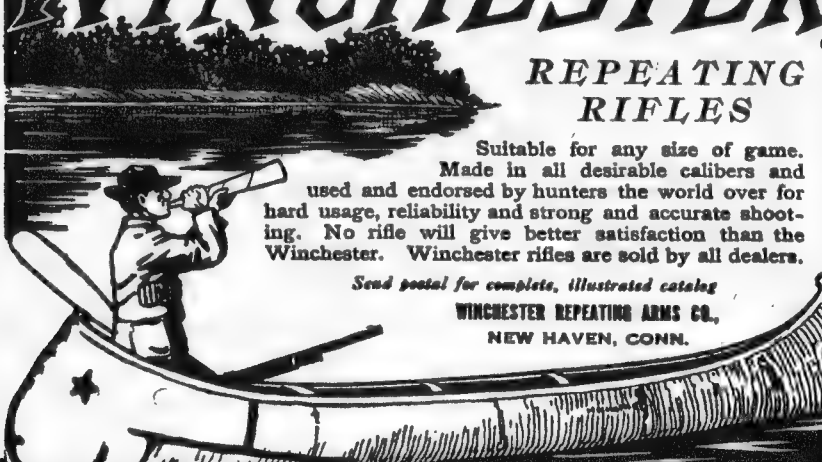
# WINCHESTER

## REPEATING RIFLES

Suitable for any size of game. Made in all desirable calibers and used and endorsed by hunters the world over for hard usage, reliability and strong and accurate shooting. No rifle will give better satisfaction than the Winchester. Winchester rifles are sold by all dealers.

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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



### Extra Eggs Laid and

### mean Extra Profits

### Extra Chicks Raised

This statement requires no argument! Now plan your work to get more eggs, hatch more and better chicks, carry more chicks to maturity without additional equipment or labor. In other words, increase the efficiency of your entire plant. You can do it easily. This is the way:—Give

**Pratts Poultry Regulator**  
to your breeding stock. It will invigorate the birds, bring more eggs with better fertility. That means bigger hatches of husky chicks. Put

**Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy**  
in the drinking water for all broods to control this destructive disease and other bowel troubles. Then feed

**Pratts Baby Chick Food**  
and watch the youngsters grow! It will raise every good chick, and a lot of the weak ones and make them husky and vigorous. Use this combination for better results. Remember "Your money back if it fails"

Prices: Regulator, 25c to \$9; 25-lb. Pails, \$2.50; White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c, 50c; Baby Chick Food, 25c per lb. Pratts 160-page Poultry Book 10c by mail. Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LTD.  
TORONTO - ONTARIO



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### for WESTERN CANADA POULTRYMEN

### PRODUCED BY THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are worth dollars.

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The book, "When Poultry Pays," will show you how. Let us send it to you. It is interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Sales Agents for LEE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,  
Makers of Peerless Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Supplies.



## The Barons at Work

Continued from Page 8

country of export will be investigated on the Department being furnished with the particulars, so as to ensure the payment of full regular duty on such importations, and dumping duty where applicable, to the end that any "dumping" of foreign made goods in this market may be stopped.

(3) Duties which you have overpaid and desire to get refunded but do not see clearly how to proceed with the claim, will be taken up by the Department promptly on it being furnished with full particulars in each case.

Please note:—

(a) That a drawback is obtainable of 99% of the duty paid on imported materials worked up into manufactured products in Canada, when such manufactured products are exported,—subject to regulations.

(b) That refund of duty is obtainable on articles found not as ordered provided such articles are returned to the Customs and identified and entered for exportation under Customs supervision within three months of entry. This privilege is governed by regulations of which the foregoing is a synopsis, and the regulations should be carefully adhered to. But if through circumstances over which you have no control notice could not be given, and goods could not be entered for export within three months, kindly furnish full particulars to this Department in order that such steps may be taken as are possible to help you to secure the refund.

(c) That imported goods should be checked or compared with the invoice within fourteen days of entry, and any error or discrepancy reported to the Collector in writing immediately, for verification by him, as such notice within fourteen days is required under the Customs Act in order that claim for refund may be entertained.

(d) That claims on goods damaged in transit must be reported to the Collector for verification within fourteen days of entry in order to be subject to refund,—except damage in transit to green fruits, vegetables, crockery china, glassware, and such like, which must be reported to the Customs for verification within three days of clearance from Customs, for refund purposes.

If you are interested in any tariff question, foreign or domestic, or other Customs matter than the above, and upon which you desire advice, please consider this Department at your disposal in connection therewith as it will be a pleasure to help you in every way possible.

Yours faithfully,  
J. R. K. BRISTOL,  
Manager Tariff Department.

### BRITAIN'S TRADE GROWING

The trade figures just published for the year 1912 are extraordinary. Even when the most ample allowance has been made for the high range of prices, as compared with 1903, the strides taken by British trade are gigantic, and we may fairly ascribe them mainly to the advantages of cheap production, in which free trade gives our manufacturers an advantage over all their competitors. In 1903, the year when Mr. Chamberlain launched Tariff Reform and preached his burial sermon on British industries, the total exports of British produce were valued at 283 millions, or £6.75 per head of the population. That was pretty good, but since then they have risen with only one small set back (in 1908, after the American crisis), until now they stand for 1912 at 487 millions, which is about £10.7 per head of the population. Included in these exports are three to which Tariff Reformers take objection, namely, machinery, coal, and ships. Our sales of ships rose irregularly from a value of over 4 millions in 1903, to 10 millions in 1907. Last year they were valued at 7 millions. Our exports of machinery were worth 20 millions in 1903. In 1912 they were worth 33 millions. This is a record, and one would like to know from Birmingham, the West Riding, and Lancashire, whether machinery firms think they could do better under protection! As to our coal exports, they were worth 26 millions in 1903, 40 millions in 1907, and after a little falling away they have returned again to that very handsome figure.—The Nation, London, England.

## Raw Furs

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WOLVES MUSKRATS  
RED FOXES FISHER  
WEASELS BADGERS  
SKUNK

In fact all kinds of furs as well as HIDES. Address all shipments and letters to—

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27 Rupert St., Winnipeg

## Do Away With the Truss

New Appliance Invented guaranteed to retain hernia comfortably at all times

Sent on Trial

It is a well-known fact that while great improvements have been made in almost every conceivable thing to lessen the burdens of afflicted mankind everywhere and to make the sufferer more comfortable, the undisputed fact still remains that hernial men who are not only disqualified for work, but are also suffering untold misery and are each moment in danger of death, have been absolutely compelled to wear the same old, ungainly, cumbersome, torturous trusses that their forefathers used in the Dark Ages.

The pad or device that is applied to the hernia is the all important feature of any mechanical arrangement for retaining hernia. Nearly all the trusses of to-day consist of a pad of wood, hard rubber, or felt attached to a band of steel or cloth with great pads on the back which necessarily press upon and often disease parts of the body that before were in a perfectly healthy condition.



C. E. BROOKS, the Inventor of the Hernia Appliance

The Brooks Appliance is fitted with an AUTOMATIC AIR-CUSHION which follows every movement of the body, always covers the hernial spot and is always where it should be to do the most good. The part of the cushion which comes in contact with the skin is soft, pliable gum rubber. It clings closely, so that irritation and slipping is impossible, and yet it is cool and comfortable because of the constant circulation of air through it. It is simple of construction, so there is nothing to get out of order—nothing that can break.

We are selling this Appliance under a positive guarantee of money refunded if not satisfactory. We do NOT guarantee to cure any more than any doctor will guarantee to cure his patient. We DO guarantee to furnish a perfect fitting Appliance, one that will give the wearer solid comfort and retain the protrusion at all times and under all circumstances.

The purchaser is the sole judge of the efficiency of the Appliance, and if for any reason whatever (which does not have to be furnished us) it is returned, the price paid will be refunded in full. Thus you see it is sold strictly on its merits.

This Appliance is endorsed and adopted by thousands of physicians, and we can furnish references and recommendations in any county or city in the U. S. A. The United States War Department has purchased quantities of our Appliances for Hospital use during the past eight years, and this fact alone stands out as greater proof of its efficiency than any argument we could advance.

Further information regarding the Appliances, rules for self measurements and catalogue sent Free in sealed envelope.

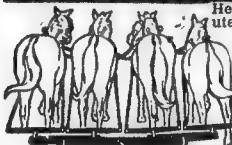
Brooks Appliance Co.  
229A State St., Marshall, Mich.

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I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.

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## Make Farm Work Easy For Man and Horses.



Heider eveners distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. That means better work from each horse, easier work for you. They are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The 4-horse plow eveners work four horses abreast on gang, sulky and disk plows, 1 horse in furrow, 3 on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any implement with pole.

**Heider Eveners**

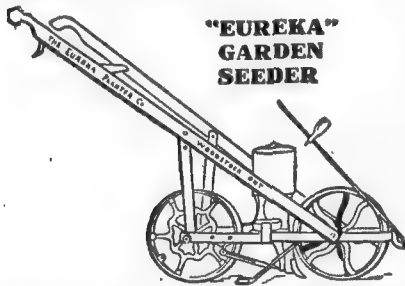
Made right work right without side draft. Will last a lifetime.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer has none in stock don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog.

**HEIDER MFG. CO.**  
305 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.

## The Latest Improved Specialties FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS

These tools are Labor and Money savers and should be on every farm and garden. Our method of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



**"EUREKA"  
GARDEN  
SEEDER**

The only rear-wheel driven Seed Drill on the market. The Eureka will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. Can be instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a Hill-Dropper. No waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets and all garden seeds this machine is unequalled. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

### "EUREKA" WAGON BOX AND RACK

Without wings and ladders it is an excellent wagon box. With them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to any position without wrench, hook or rope.

### "EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN

The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes 8, 10 and 12 Gallons.

### "EUREKA" COMBINATION ANVIL

The Combination includes Anvil with vice, Pipe Vice, Drill Attachment, Saw Clamps and Hardie. An excellent article for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 lbs.

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**THE EUREKA PLANTER COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, Ontario. 22

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Guaranteed  
or money  
refunded**

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Ideal for Winter and Spring wear fully protect from cold and damp.

**WOOD BOOTS SOLES**

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**Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.**  
134½ Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

## Premier Scott's Views

Continued from Page 7

very substantial slice when we remember that such legislation is not in operation anywhere else in the British Empire nor in any country under a monarchial form of government. Remembering this fact the idea is not unreasonable that it is better to cultivate the principle in Saskatchewan by giving the people the practice of it in respect of a class of subjects which hold the least danger of the use of it operating to hamper and upset the accustomed conventional processes of government in a way to breed distrust in the radical scheme at the outset, rather than to endanger it by providing that not even a postage stamp could be bought for government purposes until a referendum vote had been taken, which is the unlimited application that you contend for. My personal view is that the act, as adopted, will command a larger support than if it had been made to meet all that you wanted it to cover. England did not adopt free trade in the twinkling of an eye but gradually, and the saying has become trite that Rome was not built in a day. Likewise the child creeps and then toddles before it walks. But ignoring all natural laws and lessons of history alike, you seem from your open letter to have lost all your courage and to have retained little except resentment on account of the fact that the Assembly did not by enactment in one moment accomplish the whole result aimed at.

Now as regards the vote necessary to carry the measure, let me say that I am not disposed to split hairs in respect of what is the minimum vote entitled to be accepted as a substantial percentage. The Assembly said 30 per cent. I was willing to say 25 per cent. I am free to say that when the vote is taken, if it be found that 25 per cent. or thereabouts has been polled in favor of the act, the House would at next session be justified in reconsidering its decision on the point, and my own influence would be exerted towards accepting such percentage as sufficient warrant, or even a lesser percentage if pretty evenly distributed over the province. As I say the act directly embodies the principle of Direct Legislation. If our people desire the adoption of the principle in Saskatchewan the thing is placed within their grasp, and if the act be not substantially approved by the people the excuse need not be advanced that the fault lies in the details of the act. As well seek to excuse the suicide of a man who starved himself because no mushrooms nor onions accompanied the steak.

In view of the facts of the situation I cannot think that you are promoting the cause of Direct Legislation, nor do I think that you are helping to ensure a sufficient poll to carry the act into force, by writing articles which appear under headings such as "Scott Breaks Promise of Direct Legislation." Indeed you could scarcely complain if your letter were interpreted to mean that you want to see the act defeated, and if unfortunately it be defeated please do not complain if your letter is charged with some responsibility for the defeat.

As the one mainly responsible for procuring endorsement of the Direct Legislation principle by the Saskatchewan Legislature, it does seem to me that I have a right to look, not for thanks—thanks are not due to one who merely performs public duty—but for at least truthful representation at the hands of the secretary of the body chiefly concerned in promoting the principle, and it does seem to me that the first British Legislature to sanction the principle is entitled to credit for its action, particularly from champions of the principle, rather than reprobation. And let me say again that you appear to quite fail in understanding the tremendous significance of the Legislature's action.

Believe me,  
Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

As I grow older I am more and more struck with the helplessness of the present generation in the ordinary things of life.  
—Professor Medley.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our **PEERLESS FENCING**, we use open hearth steel wire. By this process imperfections are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. **PEERLESS** is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalog. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily  
Capacity  
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## This Incubator Makes Good In CANADA



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which tells all about Ideal Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why the prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

You can settle your doubts right now about what kind of an incubator to buy for our climate for the IDEAL Incubator has been made especially to suit Canadian weather conditions.

No longer are trial hatches necessary. After numerous trials in various sections of the Northwest the IDEAL has been built with a ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit all conditions—and insures success from the very beginning.

With the IDEAL we furnish automatic ventilators, best safety lamp, burner, chimney, wicks, lamp bracket, egg tester, egg trays, thermometer and a regulator that takes care of temperature. Also complete instructions, so you can make big money from the start. Write for special low price.

**J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba**

**NOTE**—Large shipment of the famous IDEAL Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.

## "GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

## Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

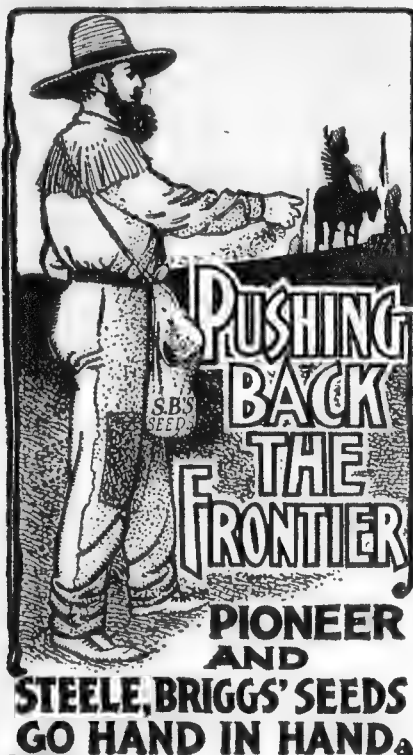
"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

**National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.**

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,  
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,  
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.





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### Early Productive Varieties

Wheat, Marquis  
 " Dr. Saunders' Early Red  
 Oats, New White Victory  
 " Siberian  
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 Barley, Six Rowed  
 Buckwheat, Silverhull  
 Speltz  
 Fedder Corn  
 Tares or Vetches  
 Flax, New Fremont (early)  
 Field Peas  
 Essex Rape  
 Grasses, Brome  
 " Western Rye  
 " Brome and Western Rye  
 " Mixed  
 " Timothy  
 " English Blue  
 " Common Millet  
 " Siberian Millet  
 " Hungarian Millet  
 Clover, Red, Medium  
 " Mammoth  
 " Alsike  
 Alfalfa, Northern Grown  
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11 Booklets, 153 pages, copyrighted. Price 10c each, or full set of 11 booklets for \$1.00 but FREE TO CUSTOMERS. Send to-day for our Catalogue—FREE TO ALL.

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
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**WANTED FARMERS TO GROW New Breed Oats On Contract**

Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### ABOUT THE MOTHER NUMBER

A wee while ago, I announced that I would like to have a Mother's Number in March, in which I will give all the space devoted to Country Homemakers and Sunshine to information especially interesting to mothers.

If you like the idea, will you sit down today and write me anything that you feel your years of motherhood have taught you? What discovery have you made about feeding the baby, about remedies, dress for children, education, pre-natal influences—anything or everything in fact that would be of interest to another mother, placed as you are.

I am going to keep a special drawer for this information, and in a few weeks I will let you know how we are progressing.

Of course, I could, with far less trouble, clip enough material from magazines to fill several issues; but how would I know that it was not the impractical theory of a childless woman? So I am coming to you country mothers to get my information first hand and then I will know beyond all manner of doubt that it is applicable to farm conditions in this country.

We are open and anxious for suggestions concerning the care and training of children from birth to youth and maidenhood. I have wonderful ambitions for this number. I would like it to be a little gem in its way and a handbook that women will put on file to be kept for future reference. I have already begged for this edition a column or two of extra space which the editor thinks he will be able to let us have.

I feel sure I will have the hearty co-operation of all our mothers in this work and that any who have ideas evolved from experience will put them on paper and send them along. I will be so grateful if you will do this for me.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all letters to Francis Marion Bynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### WANTS HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Dear Friend:—I am going to write you a few lines on household hints. Please would you help me, as I am a young housekeeper. My husband and I have taken The Guide for some time, as I am interested in the Sunshine page.

When you hang new lace curtains up do you have the border down the centre or on the edge and which is the proper way to hang them in summer?

When you make a light cake, to get the cake nice and fine, do you beat the butter very light or do you beat the eggs very light? I would like if you could help me on this subject. I don't like to have cake when baked with a coarse grain.

I will enclose recipe for cooking green apples. Wash well and cut in half (apples with the peel on), put in cold water and let boil, then add sugar and some cloves. Apples cooked in this way will not break.

### SNOWFLAKE.

Curtains should be hung with the border to the centre of the window so that the pattern will be brought out by the light. A great many curtains are being hung so that they come just to the window sill, but I don't know that this applies any more to summer use than winter.

Cream the butter and sugar together thoroughly and then break in the eggs and beat well before adding the baking powder. If you want to make it very fine you might beat the whites of the eggs separately to a stiff froth, but I have always found the first method satisfactory.

F. M. B.

### TEACHING WEE TOTS TO PRAY

Dear Miss Bynon:—There are so many good suggestions in your page I am sure every reader has received some benefit through it. I only wish I could help also. It seems as though most everything has been touched upon more or less, in regard to the bringing up of our children, which is the most important work we women have to do I believe. But I have not heard anyone say anything about teaching our little "tots" prayers, not that I think the mothers that write have neglected it, but I know

there are parents who give their children all the education they possibly can and never teach them a prayer or tell them of Jesus until they learn it at church, perhaps.

Where children have Sunday school it is not so bad, but we do not have Sunday school everywhere in the West, so the least we can do is to teach the little ones to pray. Just some simple little prayer in their own words, which they can understand, is best I think. Children brought up this way will not go far wrong if taught to believe while young. I enclose 5 cents for "How to Teach the Truth to Children." Wishing you success.

F. C. N.

### LIKES FASHIONS

Dear Miss Bynon:—Having been an interested reader of your Country Homemakers and Sunshine corners in the G.G.G. for some time, I thought I would put in a few words with the rest of the Sunshiners. When The Guide comes in I generally turn first to these pages, for there are some valuable helps and receipts in it generally. We have tried some of them and found them to be fine helps in the household.

I think, Miss Bynon, that you have a fine opportunity to help others. One always likes to be able to help or be of use to someone else.

Another part of your page that I do not fail to notice is the Fashion department. I think there are some really pretty models shown in it. Well, I haven't very much time to write a long letter, so I better close now and will sign myself

CREE MAID.



### PRETTY AFTERNOON MODELS

7666—Girl's Side Plaited Sailor Dress, 8 to 12 years. With Body and Skirt in One, Round or Square Collar, Long or Short Sleeves. 2½ yards 36, with ¼ yard 27 inches wide for collar and shield, 5 yards of braid, for 10 year size.  
 7662—Girl's Apron with Yoke Back, 4 to 8 years. With High or Square Neck, Long or Short Sleeves, with or without Pockets and Sash Ends. 2½ yards 36, for 6 year size.  
 7658—One Button Semi-Princess Dress, 34 to 44 bust. With Five Gored Skirt and Over Lapping Fronts that may be Closed at Either Side. 5½ yards 36, with ¼ yard 27 for trimming, width of skirt at lower edge, 2¼ yards, for medium size.  
 6838—Boy's Blouse Suit, 2 to 6 years. 2¼ yards 36, with ¼ yard of contrasting material any width if belt is seamed at center back, 1¼ yards without seam, for 4 year size.  
 7472—Boy's Suit, 2 to 8 years. 3¼ yards 36, ½ yard 27 for collar, 4 yards of braid, for 6 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:  
**I. M. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.**  
 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

## TABLE LAMP

Elegant Safe and Sure

One filling of 3½ pints will last 25 hours at the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.

All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no wicks to clean, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled if lamp is knocked over.

Write for particulars

**ROBT. M. MOORE & CO.**  
 REGINA, SASK. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

## WE WANT AGENTS

Everywhere in Western Canada for

**C.O.W.L. BRAND**  
**Ranch and Farm Remedies**

Preparations made from Refined Coal Tar and compounded with suitable emollient oils

LIBERAL COMMISSION

Full Particulars, Prices, etc., on application Write to Dept. G. Remedies

**The Carbon Oil Works Limited**  
 WINNIPEG - CANADA

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## LAST CALL FOR STORIES

A few more days and the competition on hero stories will be all over. I am afraid some of our young people have made a mistake about the contest. One of our boys wrote that he had thought and thought and thought, and had not been able to think of a story. He said that he had a book of "Two hundred Heroes, but of course, none of them would do."

To be sure they will do. You can't all have heard hero stories that aren't printed in books and I don't want any of our boys and girls to be excluded from the contest. The only condition I make is that you tell them in your own words and just as prettily as you can.

Do you like the stories I have been printing from an American magazine lately? I do think they are splendid, but I hardly believe they can better the work of some of our own little Canucks.

This brand new lot are more than up to the sample, as the men say about the wheat sometimes. What I am most pleased about is that so many different people have been written about. I thought all our stories might be about Laura Secord and Wolfe, but they haven't.

Watch for the first relay of them in the next number, and in the meantime hunt up pen and paper and polish up your ideas about bravery and see what good tales you can send in of heroes and heroines.

Write on one side of the paper only and with pen and ink.

Get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may send a story and get a club pin.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## HOW TO JOIN CLUB

Dear Dixie:—I am not one of your flock, but I am quite interested in your page. In fact, it is about the only page I read in The Guide. You speak of writing a story of a hero or heroine and I would like to try. You will find story enclosed, and hope it will escape the awful W.P.B.

I would like to hear from you, giving instructions for joining or do I just have to write a letter once in a while? I am eleven years of age and I am in sixth grade at school. We live two miles from the school and I go about every day.

Well, I think my letter is getting long, so I will close. Wishing the Y.C.C. every success.

FLOSSIE POLLOCK.

Creekfield, Sask., Age 11.

The way to join the club, as I have already said, is to write a story for one of the competitions.

D. P.

## WE DON'T PRINT DRAWINGS

Dear Dixie Patton:—I have read the letters in your club for a long time and now I think it is time for me to write to your interesting club, and as this is my first letter I should be glad to see it in print.

Do you print drawings? If you do I will be glad to send you many of my own work. Would you please tell me how pictures must be drawn to be printed? Do you have buttons? I am enclosing a stamp for one.

You will think I am asking many questions. I will close with some riddles: Always runs and never flies; wingless, legless and has four eyes.—Answer—Mississippi.

What is the difference between a soldier and a pretty girl?—Answer—One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

I hope this will escape the W.P.B.

PAULINE E. PARLIE.

Grayson, Sask.

No, we have not been printing drawings. We have what we think are very pretty Maple Leaf buttons which we send out to the boys or girls who write stories for our competitions.

D. P.

## LIKED BUTTON AND PRIZE

Dec. 29, 1912.

Dear Dixie Patton:—I received the interesting book entitled, "The Little

Minister," and was very much pleased with it. I just got it last night and hastened to reply.

I also received the button and think it very pretty. Thanking you very sincerely for your kindness in sending these presents, I remain, as ever, Your thankful friend,

MABEL NIEL.

Thames Road, Ontario.

## THE GREATEST INVENTION

BY LAWRENCE MARCINKOWSKI, OF NEW YORK, (AGE 16)

The greatest invention of all time is printing. No other one single invention is so essential to our well-being as is this. Take away the telephone, and we still have the telegraph; take away the railway, and we can use the automobile and

the horse, and even the aeroplane, when that is perfected. But to take away the art of printing would be to do away with civilization, to make us barbarians, as we were before its coming. By printing, the thoughts and deeds of men are brought down through the ages. The printed newspaper molds our opinions; it discards the element of distance, bringing the doings of the remote parts of the earth to our very door. The printing-press is the dispenser of knowledge and education.

With the fifteenth century came the invention of movable types; this is usually called the invention of printing. No improvements of note were made until 1800, when a man named Napier invented the cylinder-press. Since then the art has been steadily progressing, until today there is scarcely a town that does not boast of a newspaper, and of a press which turns out a minimum of six miles of paper in an hour. Printing-presses used by the big city dailies turn out thirty thousand sheets an hour.

The cheapness of printing today has much to do with our progress. Every



one reads a newspaper, and books are cheap enough for every home. Libraries are filled with thousands of volumes, within the reach of all. It is the cheapness of printed matter, and the easy access to knowledge, that makes the world as civilized as it is. And it is because of the large part which printing plays in civilization that I consider it the greatest invention.

Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.

Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.

A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.

## SANTA ROSA

### Unequalled for Fruit Growing, Trucking, General Farming, Stock Raising and Dairying.

**THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Florida, for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited.** Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand, but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have **plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year.** Irrigation is unheard of. **Crop failures almost unknown.** Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise **two and three crops each year on the same ground.** These crops will net you from **\$100 to \$200 profit per acre each year,** according to the crops you raise. The **finest and highest priced oranges of Florida** can be raised on this land and a producing orange grove is worth from **\$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre.** It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grape-fruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise **enormous crops of corn** (sweet and field), oats, alfalfa, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of **early and profitable vegetables.** Not a better place in America for **raising and fattening** all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the **finest in the United States**—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for **Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles.** Fine **boating, fishing, bathing and hunting.** Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building **very reasonable.** Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of **good northern and Canadian people.** No negroes.

### Big Illustrated Book Mailed Free

Send for it today and become familiar with this excellent location. This book was written after **three years actual experience** on the ground and **will prove a revelation to you.** Santa Rosa is today a **demonstrated success**—no "ifs" or "ands" about it. There is plenty of good land and locations left and the price is **still low.** If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and cold long winters, late frosts and early Fall frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Santa Rosa **RIGHT NOW.** Mail the **Free Coupon Below.**

(If you have read our old literature issued previous to Sept. 1, 1912, you should send for this New Book.)

### Fill In, Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today

**Santa Rosa Plantation Co.,**  
601 Northwestern Building, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, **Absolutely Free,** postage prepaid, your **Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps,** etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

Name.....

St. and No. or R. F. D.....

City.....State.....

C. E. Cessna's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

Corn raised at Santa Rosa—Quality A1.

New General Store—\$10,000 Stock Carried.

Grape Fruit Tree 6 years old. Grown from Seed. Loaded with Fruit August 1912.

New Church—Part of Santa Rosa in Background.



## Country Girl's Ideas

The first whisper of Easter weddings is in the air. To be sure it is only a whisper, but supported and verified by a fluttering of dainty embroidery work in maiden hands and a wistful handling of table damasks of undoubted beauty and exceeding costliness.

Probably a goodly number of the country girls who read this section are facing such a crisis in their lives. They are contemplating picking up the goods and chattels that they have accumulated in their short lives, or long lives, as the case may be, and departing with them from the house of their father to that of their husband.

They are undertaking to live in peace and content with a man brought up in another family, in a different set of traditions, and it may be in a strange country. Not only is this the case but they have engaged to live in a far more intimate and personal relation with this individual than they have ever done with those of their own households. The woman's financial future is bound up with his and a certain instinct of honor and independence prevents her from falling back upon the storehouse of her father's wealth should her husband not prove successful. She has acquired a whole new set of relations whom, for her husband's sake, she must placate however objectionable they may be to her. When she was a girl she could go and come as she pleased, but society demands that the husband and wife go out together, and so if he chooses not to go to a party she must bide at home.

There is another side to the picture in that whereas he may have grown up to having ripe mealy potatoes served on the table for at least two meals he will perhaps have them only once now and soggy, but it is the woman's side of the picture I want to present today.

We are agreed now; that anything which entirely changes a woman's social and financial relations is a crisis, and it will be interesting to note how most young girls prepare to meet this great emergency of life.

Usually they buy stacks of linen and set about hemming and embroidering it most elaborately. Then they begin on their own underwear. I met last summer a girl who worked in a store and who was preparing to be married. I should think that she had enough underwear to last for at least ten years. She worked nearly every evening and holiday at her sewing.

In the country a great many girls make quilts in addition to preparing their own linen and whitewear.

Then a dressmaker has to be persuaded to come in and sew by the day, or the wedding and supplementary dresses are taken to the dressmaker's shop in town to be made. After this there follows a trying period of fitting and fussing and altering until the poor girl's nerves are like a raw sore.

Then there is the wedding itself. To satisfy an ambitious family it must be an elaborate affair, with twenty to fifty or a hundred guests and often ends up with a dance in the granary. Sometimes this involves preparing two meals for crowds of hungry people which makes it obligatory on the part of the prospective bride to turn in and stew and steam over a hot cook stove for days before the wedding.

Finally these long weeks of hurry and

excitement and preparation culminate in the wedding day. It is likely that whenever the bride has had a minute to herself for the last two months she has been about overwhelmed by a realization of the seriousness of the change she is about to make and this morning she wakens up with the grim fact facing her that there is no retreat possible. I believe, if the truth were known, that at the last minute nearly every bride and groom wants to fly and would if they dared.

However, the strong arm of convention keeps our bride to her guns and she dresses and eats and talks and greets the guests and dresses again and comes forth to meet the man to whom she is going to pledge the faith, not of an hour, but of a whole long life.

At the conclusion of a ceremony which makes even an outsider tremble in his boots the bride is kissed and hugged by friends and relatives generally and smiles and is gracious and sweet and pleasant during the ordeal of the wedding supper and while she is being hooked up into her traveling dress and hurried off to the train.

Once settled down in the train seat the over-strained nerves collapse and she wants to cry and snaps at her newly acquired husband when he goes to remove his badly crushed coat from underneath her head and feels generally disagreeable. Immediately she is repentant and tells him so, and he wants to take her in his arms and tell her it is all right and hates the idiots in the train who make it impracticable.

For the time being the nerves subside and she thinks they have been entirely subdued until she arrives at his old home and is subjected to the critical and personal inspection of his relatives. Everything they do and say jars on her and one day what they call her "temper," but what is really her exasperated nerves leads to a few unpleasant words which stick in the minds of both sides for years. The relatives pity poor John with a wife like Maggie and Maggie pities herself and wishes she were back at home with mother.

Now, what I have gone all this long way around to say is that the poor little bride hasn't given herself nor her husband a square deal.

As long as we have marriages there is bound to be more or less publicity about them or old Mother Grundy will revenge herself, but is there any logical reason why a girl should on this occasion have three times the clothes she has ever had in her life or ever will have again? Also, why does the linen in the new house have to be spread over with embroidery and hand-worked initials, when up to this time she has been quite able to wipe on plain towels and sleep on plain pillow cases?


Then why not invite only the immediate family, for whom a very little preparation will do? Half the countryside who come are merely curious and disinterested and probably sigh over the necessity of buying a present.

Lastly, I think it is rather hard lines for a girl to go as a bride to visit her husband's people. There is a big readjustment to be made in her life without having to be sized up generally as to mind, clothes and temper by a whole new batch of relations. So I think it would be better for these two to go off quietly by themselves among strangers, where they will not have any occasion for self-consciousness and will be able to adjust themselves to a whole new set of conditions comfortably and naturally.

But bless you, I am going to overflow the allotted space this week, so I will have to lay away my pen and go on with this question later. Perhaps I shall say the other half of the things I want to say on the question of weddings in the next edition where this department appears.

*The Country Girl*

# BOVRIL



**Get More Before the Bottle is Empty**

You need it every day. It gives a most appetising flavor to soups and stews and greatly increases their nutritive value.


5-2-13

## KODAKS

If you do not possess a Camera you are losing one of the excitements of life. Few other hobbies incite such intense interest—promoted by the uncertainty of success or failure. The Kodak Way has practically done away with failure and reduced expense to the smallest possible figure. Photography is always seasonable, instructive and educative. Far distant friends welcome pictures of home life because naturalness of expression is usually found in the amateur negative. We carry Kodaks from \$7.00 upwards and will be glad to forward Free Catalogue and any information upon request.

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Amateurs  
A Specialty*

**Steele Mitchell Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**




**125-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.75**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

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# A TRIAL SACK-

## 7lb. size-will prove the possibilities of PURITY FLOUR

Weight for weight it yields more than any other flour milled



Because of its strength and quality you can add more water and get more loaves

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More bread and better bread

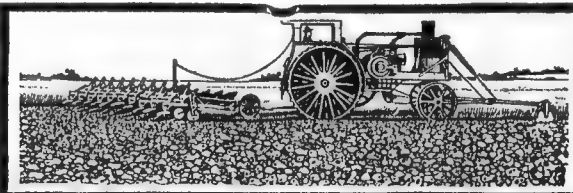
## SHIP TO US YOUR Furs, Skins, Peltries

**NOW IS THE  
TIME TO  
SHIP!**

Since the report of the London sales the Raw Fur market became a trifle uncertain. Now the definite advice is to hand the atmosphere has somewhat cleared and we are better able to judge future prices. We recommend our customers to ship All their furs To Us at once. We also handle hides.

### Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.



### Plowing is Play With This AVERY "Self-Guide" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow

Think of riding over your fields on an Avery "Self-Guide" Tractor that automatically follows the furrow without your touching the steering wheel. Just sit on the seat and watch it run. Think of pulling a cord at the ends of the furrows and the plows raising and lowering by power taken from the plow wheels. Just think how easy work plowing would be with this Avery "Self-Guide" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow.

Besides making plowing play, the Avery Power Plowing Outfit makes it far cheaper than with horses or any other outfit. Compared with horse farming, records of owners show that an Avery Outfit plows for half or less than half the cost of horse plowing. Also saves on other farm work. Compared with other outfits, an Avery saves the wages and board of a plowman. Whether you are a man or a boy, you can run an Avery Outfit all alone.

Avery Tractors make Power Farming a success on small, medium or large farms. The 12-25 H. P. plows 10 to 12 acres per day and just fits the small size farm—the 20-35 H. P. plows 15 to 18 acres per day and is just right for a medium size farm—the 40-80 H. P. plows 25 to 30 acres per day and is built for big farms. Because Avery Tractors are "Light-weight" they will work on any ground in condition to be worked with horses. The 12-25 H. P. weighs less than 7,500 pounds, the 20-35 H. P. less than 11,500 pounds, and the 40-80 H. P. only 20,000 pounds. Also the simplest tractors built. Burns gasoline or kerosene.

**Sold Under the Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan**  
Avery "Light-Weight" Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows are Sold on Approval and Fully Guaranteed. This plan protects you—gives you the opportunity to judge the Avery by its work in your own fields. Investigate!

**AVERY**  
"Light-Weight"  
Tractor and  
"Self-Lift" Plow

**Write—Get  
Power Farming  
Facts**

Write at once for new 1913 Avery Tractor and Plow catalog, with Free Power Farming Facts and full information about Avery Tractors and Plows and the Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan. Address  
**AVERY COMPANY, 2179 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.**  
Canadian Jobbers: HAUO BROS. & KELLERMOE CO. Ltd., Winnipeg and Regina  
Also manufacturers of Avery Undermounted Steam Traction Engines, "Yellow-Fellow" Grain Threshers and Gasoline Farm Trucks.

## The Eighth Annual Cattle Sale

UNDER the auspices of The Manitoba Cattle  
Breeders' Association, will be held at

**Brandon, March 5th**

During Winter Fair of High-class Shorthorns,  
Angus, Herefords, Ayrshires and Holsteins.

Catalogues  
Now Ready

Stock shipped to your nearest station for \$3.00

JAMES DUTHIE, President,  
HARTNEY

A. W. BELL, Secretary,  
WINNIPEG

## GET MARQUIS WHEAT

**SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. FREE SAMPLES** of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME. Quality Counts. Small deposit will hold your order until you want it shipped, when you pay the balance.

**SEED OATS** PEDIGREED BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND GARTON'S No. 22. BIG STRONG SEED, with the vigor and vitality of new land in them. Money back guarantee, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices. Shipments made from Winnipeg, Indian Head, and Bangor, Sask. Saves you freight.

Chambers of  
Commerce

**HARRIS McFAYDEN**  
FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg  
Man.

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## Specials from our Catalogue

### "THE BAY" WASHER

Thoroughly Reliable

Low Priced Hand Lever Machine, 4.25

Embracing many features of  
higher priced machines

**NOTHING BETTER  
AT THE PRICE**



H1-368—"The Bay" Washer, the machine for the people, the low-priced hand lever machine, embracing many features of higher priced machines, nothing better at the price, the opening is the full size of the tub. Dimensions, diameter at top, 24 ins.; depth, 12 ins.; diameter at bottom 21 1/2 ins.; weight crated, 53 lbs. This wringer stand, iron braced, always in place, never in the way, no rickety joints or fastenings. Price ..... 4.25

### THE HUDSON'S WRINGER

H1-370—Hudson Wringer. In a clothes' wringer the quality of rubber used in the rolls is the all important consideration.

Hudson Wringer ..... 2.89

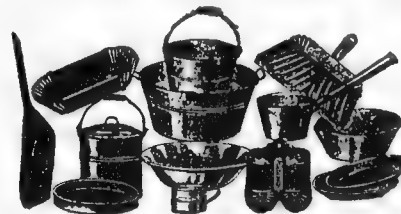
Rolls guaranteed for One  
Year in family use

Rollers, 10 ins. x 1 1/4 ins.

Nothing like it at the price. Weight, 17 lbs. Regular bearings, "sure grip." Clamps for galvanized iron and wood tubs. Price ..... 2.89

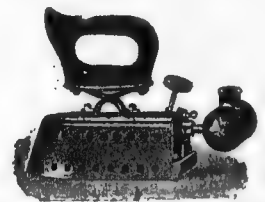


### THE HANDY KITCHEN SET OUR SPECIAL GAS- OLINE IRON



14 PIECE SET. PRICE \$1.25 COMPLETE

H1-309—1 9-inch Pie Plate; 14-quart Dish Pan; 1 10-quart Pail; 1 Wash Bowl; 1 8-quart Covered Pail; 1 Dust Pan; 1 8-quart Milk Pan; 1 Novelty Bread Pan; 1 Round Handled Fire Shovel; 1 quart Dipper; 1 9-inch Deep Jelly Cake Plate; 1 10-inch Pie Plate; 1 1-pint Cup; 1 Twin Match Safe. Price ..... 1.25  
complete in box .....



H1-074—Heated with alcohol reservoir on ends. Nickel plated iron, with turned hard goose handle  
No. 2, weight about 6 lbs. 3.15  
Price .....  
No. 3, weight about 5 lbs. 2.75  
Price .....

### H. B. C. Special New De- sign Cattle Knife and Trace Borer



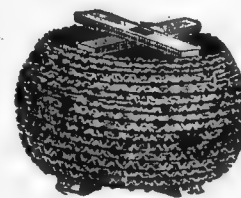
H1-386—Western Cattle Knife. Especially adapted for homesteaders' use, genuine stag handle, full brass lined, trace borer, castrating and general purpose blade, guaranteed Sheffield steel and German silver bolsters. Length of handle, 8 1/2 in.; length, with larger blade open, 6 1/4 in. Price ..... 75c

### Special Repair Outfit



H1-534—Cobblers' "Economy" Outfit. A complete outfit of tools and materials for boot and shoe repairing ..... 50c

### OUR SPECIAL BARBED WIRE



H1-363—OUR BEST QUALITY BARBED WIRE. Barbs are sharp pointed, and double twisted around the main wire. This wire is thoroughly galvanized and wound evenly and compactly on good substantial reels. In spools of 80 to 84 lbs., or about 80 rods. Price, each ..... 2.45

### THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

MAIL ORDER DEPT., WINNIPEG



## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

### Building Up An Army

The main estimates for the fiscal year which commences on April 1, tabled in the House of Commons on Monday by Hon. W. T. White, show that these are the growing times for Canada so far as expenditure is concerned. It was only a few years ago when the appropriation for the first time exceeded the one hundred million mark. This year, more particularly if the thirty-five million naval vote goes through, they are going to lap over the two hundred million figure by a considerable margin. The estimates, as submitted, provide for an expenditure of \$179,152,183, as compared with a total expenditure last year of \$169,226,367. It is unofficially stated that, owing to the fact that the main estimates have been brought down so late in the session they are more complete than usual and that the supplementaries may not be so heavy as in former years. Even so they are likely to total at least \$10,000,000 which, with the naval vote, will make the total estimates approximately \$225,000,000. A feature of the main estimates is an increase of no less than \$1,604,268 in the vote for militia and defence the total vote being \$10,500,665 as compared with a grand total of \$8,896,397 for the current fiscal year. The appropriation shows an increase in nearly every item of expenditure, the biggest being a jump of over half a million dollars in the proposed expenditure on ordnance, arms, land and equipment. The allowance for annual drill is \$1,730,000, the same amount as was voted last year. The vote for cadet corps is increased from \$75,000 to \$325,000, the permanent force will cost \$155,000 more, while there is an increase in the appropriation for clothing of \$191,500 and for training areas \$200,000.

### Agricultural Provision

There is no such remarkable increase in the vote for agriculture. The total of the main estimates standing at \$2,508,500, a decrease of \$102,000, as compared with last year. The difference is due largely to the fact that the Census and Statistics and Archives branches have been transferred to other departments. When allowance is made for the cost of these there is really a small increase in the vote for agriculture but it is insignificant when compared with the larger appropriations for the Militia Department. The main estimates do not include the special vote for the encouragement of agriculture which will this year amount to \$700,000, this being the initial payment on the \$10,000,000 provided for in Hon. Mr. Burrell's bill.

The Committee on Agriculture has undertaken this year to look into the cause of a few of the reasons for the high cost of living. The particular question now engaging the attention of the Committee is the high cost of apples in the West and the low price received for them by the Ontario producer. Some light was thrown on the matter at a meeting of the committee this week by Daniel Johnson, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association, who said that the situation was due partially to the discrimination of Western railroads in favor of American fruit. For instance, the rate on Ontario apples between Winnipeg and Medicine Hat is seventy-nine cents per barrel, while the rate from Medicine Hat to Winnipeg is but thirty cents per barrel. Another contributory cause, he said, was the slow service, with no stop-over privileges. The Ontario apple producers are, however, partially responsible for the situation because they insist on using barrels instead of boxes for packing apples; also because of a general lack of co-operative methods and of a proper system of marketing fruit. Nevertheless, Mr. Johnson declared that the apple producers of Ontario are losing the trade of Alberta and Saskatchewan on account of railway discrimination. The probabilities are that, as a result of the inquiry before the committee the Railway Commission will be asked to investigate the matter of rates on apples from Ontario to Western points.

No man's a faithful judge in his own cause.—Massinger.

# "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES FOR YOUR HOME ROOF



## "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

Have been used for many years in preference to wooden shingles, and they are now rapidly replacing slate roofing. Why?

Because "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES will not split, crack or wear out, neither can they warp or swell, and are not affected in any way by weather conditions.

They do not require heavy timbers to support them, thus lessen the weight of the roof to a considerable extent.

Barns and public buildings covered twenty-six years ago with "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES are as good as new to-day.

We will tell you the cost, if you will send the measurements of barn, house or building to be roofed. *Let us send you our free booklet.*

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### THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED

#### MANUFACTURERS - TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory: - - 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

## BEATS ALL PRICES Dyer FENCE MAN HIS GOODS

FREE SAMPLE      HE PAYS FREIGHT      THE KNOT CANT SLIP

## Dyer wants to start a "Fence Combine" in every Community---To Cut the Cost, Not Raise It!

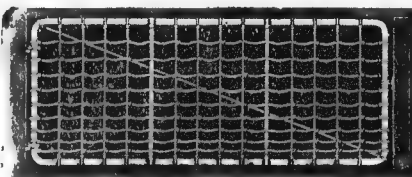
You know what the usual "Combine" or "Merger" means—high prices to the farmers every time! I am starting farmers' "fence combines" in every community and its cutting the cost of farm fencing; barbed wire, coiled wire, staples, etc., away, way down. This is what I mean: Buy big in car load lots. I can give you mill prices and the savings on freight and handling expense are enormous. Its easy to get the neighbors to club in with you. Every farmer needs some if not all of Dyer's high-quality lines and buying by car loads cuts the price down. Take advantage of Dyer's offer and cut out the middlemen and the high freight costs on small individual parcels. These are legitimate savings—every dollar you save this way enriches you and your community. Car lots of Dyer's famous fence are easily made up, 2500 to 3000 rods go to the car. I can take care of any size order, big or little. I ship promptly every time. Write Dyer for big-buying terms.

### Satisfied? Yes, indeed!

Mr. Fred J. McClain, Herbert, Sask. "Here's another order for fence and barbed wire. Your fence is a dandy, neatly and substantially built."

Mr. R. C. Penson, Melita, Man. "A neighbor of mine, Mr. T. Cosgrove, handed me your catalogue, and told me that I could do good business with you."

Mr. C. Outen, Kenora, Ont. "I am delighted with the gates and fencing I received and want you to send me catalogues, to give to parties who are anxious to do business with you."



### DYER'S Farm Gates

At bargain prices—Order now with your fencing. A strong rigid, well-built gate. Frames of high grade steel tubing solidly welded together. Heavy No. 9 galvanized filling. Strongly braced—no sag—no break. Prices: Gates: Frames black enamel painted, 4 or 4½ feet high, hinges and latch complete, freight paid on 3 or more.

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
10 ft. wide.....	\$4.40	\$4.65	\$4.90
12 ft. wide.....	4.75	5.00	5.25
14 ft. wide.....	5.10	5.35	5.60
16 ft. wide.....	5.50	5.75	6.00

Delivered at above prices on 1 or more if ordered with fencing.

### Now, You'll Need a Stretcher

I've thought of that and got the most powerful improved, all-metal stretcher on the market for you. At \$8.00 when ordered with fencing. Its used by the big railway fence contractors, simply and easily operated. If you like I'll take the stretcher back any time in a year, and pay you \$8.00 for it.

### Some DYER Cut Prices

Do you want a strong fence? A fence that will wear well, be rust proof, and stand up against the strongest animal on your place? Then nothing but Dyer's Fence is good enough for you. Dyer's Fence is A1 All Number 9 Yclept open hearth, hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and rust proof, put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls, 9 stays to the rod. You can't get a better fence. My prices are freight paid on 40 rods or more to your nearest station.

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
Ten strands, 50 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 3 inches to 9 inches, 12 stays to the rod. Extra heavy farm fence, No. 1050, per rod.....	\$0.58	\$0.60	\$0.65

Nine strands, 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 4 inches to 9 inches. Extra strong farm fence, No. 9480, per rod.....	.46	.50	.54
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Eight strands, 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 4 inches to 9 inches. A splendid farm fence, No. 8480, per rod.....	.42	.44	.47
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Seven strands, 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 5 inches to 11 inches. Extra heavy stock fence, No. 7480, per rod.....	.36	.38½	.41½
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Six strands, 40 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 7 inches to 9 inches. Heavy stock fence, No. 6400, per rod.....	.31	.33	.36
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Five strands, 40 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 9 inches to 10 inches. Good stock and horse fence, No. 5400, per rod.....	.27	.28½	.31
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### Some DYER Cut Prices—Contd.

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
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Four strands, 33 inches high. Spaces 11 inches. Big value stock fence, No. 4330, per rod.....	\$0.21½	\$0.23	\$0.25
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If you want the eight, or nine strand fence, with 12 stays to the rod—16½ inches apart—add 4½c. per rod.

### No Gusswork about Dyer's Goods or Prices

You know exactly what Dyer's fence will cost you laid down at your station. No guess work. I can shade even these figures if you follow my suggestion about community—buying in car load lots. Dyer's guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back is your protection. I take all the risk. I give every man a square deal—18 years in the fence business. Satisfied customers all over Canada. Don't be afraid to buy all you need now before the rush season comes on. Wire products are steadily advancing. You keep good hard dollars in your pocket if you buy today. Prices will be higher.

### Dyer's Terms of Payment

Cash with order. You take no risk. Remit cash in registered letter or Money Orders. If this is not convenient, send your personal cheque. Goods shipped C.O.D. if necessary, buyer paying return charges on the money.

### Get My Cut Prices

On Poultry Fence, Medium Weight Hog and Stock Fences, Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Waggon, Steel Wheels, Incubators, Manure Spreaders, Disc Harrows and Cultivators. Write me today—send your order for Fence and Gates. You'll be glad you did.

**DYER, The Fence Man, Dept. F, Toronto. Winnipeg: Box 418**



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 8, 1913)

Wheat—Futures closed today showing almost a cent gain over last week's close. Although the advance has been very gradual the undertone still continues firmer with the persistent support received from American and Continental markets. Trading on the local market is very quiet, and, as the daily fluctuations show, is without a feature. The demand for contract grades is good and the lower descriptions are showing signs of strength. Troughs and rejecteds have followed the straight grades and close about a cent higher for the week.

Oats—The range was about half a cent and finally closed with quotations recording a net gain of about one-eighth for the week. The demand still rules steady and receipts light.

Barley—Prices are steady and are about half a cent in advance, but the demand is light. Flax—Although prices were much higher earlier in the week the closing shows a gain of over three cents and offerings in any position, easily taken care of. The bulk of the trade sentiment is still with the bulls.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
Feb. 4.....	88½	89½
Feb. 5.....	87½	88½
Feb. 6.....	88½	89½
Feb. 7.....	88½	89½
Feb. 8.....	88½	89½
Feb. 10.....	88½	89½
Oats—	May	July
Feb. 4.....	36½	37½
Feb. 5.....	36½	37½
Feb. 6.....	36½	37½
Feb. 7.....	36½	37½
Feb. 8.....	36½	37½
Feb. 10.....	36½	37½
Flax—	May	July
Feb. 4.....	119½	121½
Feb. 5.....	122½	124½
Feb. 6.....	120½	122½
Feb. 7.....	120½	122½
Feb. 8.....	119½	121½
Feb. 10.....	119½	121½

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 7, 1913)

NOTE.—Some intermediate prices have been omitted, but highest, lowest and representative sales are given on every grade.

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 23 cars	88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 23 cars	88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	87½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	86½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	86½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, b. b.	84½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut, b. b.	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, b. b.	75
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	82
No grade wheat, 3 cars, b. b.	72
No grade wheat, 2 cars	85½
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, musty, b. b.	76
No grade wheat, 1 car, b. b.	74
No grade wheat, 1 car	84½
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 2 cars	75
No grade wheat, 1 car	73
No grade wheat, 1 car	80
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	81
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	88½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	31½
No grade oats, 1 car	29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	31
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	31½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	30
No grade oats, 1 car	31
No. 3 oats, 1 car	30
No grade oats, 1 car	30
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	49
No. 2 feed barley, 8 cars	47
No grade barley, 1 car, tough	46

Sample barley, 1 car	49½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55½
No grade barley, 1 car	45½
No grade barley, 1 car	48
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	51
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	1.38
No. 1 flax, 12 cars	1.37½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dock	1.39½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dock	1.40
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.34½

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, Feb. 7, 1913)

(Continued from page 1, Feb. 7, 1913)

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	73,124.00	5,793.50
1 Nor.	1,818,867.20	402,394.20
2 Nor.	3,084,245.10	1,539,109.50
3 Nor.	2,598,959.20	2,421,746.10
Others	5,632,336.00	No. 4 2,180,928.20
		No. 5 1,154,229.10
This week	12,707,531.50	Others 5,793,699.40
Last week	13,078,281.40	
Decrease	970,749.50	This week 13,563,901.20
		Last week 13,164,840.30

Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 6,284,179, this total not being included in above.

Oats—			
1 C. W. . . . .	32,632.24	44,238.23	
2 C. W. . . . .	1,237,046.18	585,499.24	
3 C. W. . . . .	320,743.30	287,812.29	
Ex. 1 Feed . . . .	494,000.06	757,017.07	
Others . . . . .	2,205,657.17	803,384.09	
This week . . . .	4,290,680.27	2 Feed . . . . .	236,742.30
Last week . . . .	4,033,465.25	Others . . . . .	549,498.22
Increase . . . . .	257,215.02	This week . . . .	3,264,194.08
		Last week . . . .	3,127,434.15

Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only), 438,513, this total not being included in above.

above.			
Barley—1913		Flaxseed—1913	
3 C.W. . . .	780,173.00	1 N.W.C. 2,048,598.05	
4 C.W. . . .	418,563.25	2 C.W. . . .	635,555.28
Rejected . .	8,512.42	3 C.W. . . .	124,341.09
Feed . . . .	173,044.46	Others . . .	19,365.19
Others . . .	366,343.24		
		Total . . . .	2,818,860.05**
This week	1,746,687.44*	Last week	2,815,494.52
Last week	1,646,990.13		
Increase . .	99,697.31	Increase . .	2,965.09
Last year's		Last year's	
		total . . . .	772,337.00

\*\*Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only), 1,202,214, this total not being included in above.

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	1,990,995	173,082	49,888	424,895
1912	1,141,123	216,416	19,657	131,931

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending Feb. 7, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Port Arthur	12,707,531	4,290,680	1,746,687
Montreal	367,415	1,903,497	103,040
Totals	16,210,981	8,029,886	2,403,870
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,894,036	862,661	425,281
At Buffalo and Duluth	686,762	85,000	25,000
Total this week	23,791,779	8,977,547	2,854,115
Total last week	23,863,561	8,778,045	2,697,826
Total last year (including afloat)	22,926,046	5,413,543	1,510,033

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300; market steady. Beef, \$6.50 to \$8.90; Texas steers, \$4.90 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$7.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market firm. Light, \$7.85 to \$8.15; mixed, \$7.80 to \$8.15; heavy, \$7.65 to \$8.12½; rough, \$7.65 to \$7.80; pigs, \$6.65 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$8.00 to \$8.10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Native, \$4.85 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.90; lambs, native, \$6.90 to \$9.00.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows: Manitoba No. 1 Northern \$1.11½; Manitoba No. 2 Northern 1.08; Manitoba No. 3 Northern 1.05; March 1.07½; May 1.05; July 1.04½; Duluth No. 1 Northern, per bus. 1.06½.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week amounted to 866 cattle, 65 calves, 231 hogs and 12 sheep, as compared with 836 cattle, 21 calves and 3360 hogs for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the numbers were 458 cattle, 1782 hogs and 249 sheep.

Cattle receipts were slightly heavier last week. The keenness has worn off the demand and from 25 to 40 cents has been knocked off the prices on common and medium lines. Choice cattle hold their own at \$6.50 to \$7.00, while the top price of the week was 7½ paid for a couple of load of stall-fed fat cattle. Plenty of grain-fed cattle brought from \$6.00 to \$6.60. Good bulls are finding a ready outlet at \$4.75 to \$5.25, with the plain to medium bologna going from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Stockers and feeders are firm at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Good milkers and springers are in fair demand, but those without good milking qualities should be held in the country. Best forward springers command \$60.00 to \$75.00. Choice veal calves are worth \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs A drop of 500 in the hog receipts last week helped to raise prices a quarter, and choice hogs have been steady at \$8.25. A new basis of quoting prices has been adopted by the packers. Rough sows are quoted at a cent below the price of choice

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, February 8, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.88½
2 Nor. wheat	.81½	.86½
3 Nor. wheat	.78½	.84½
No grade		
3 White oats	.32½	.32½
Barley	.39½-47½	44-58
Flax, No. 1	1.15	
Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	.88½	.88½
July wheat	.89½	.90
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$8.90
Hogs, top	8.25	8.15
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.90

hogs, while stags are figured at two-thirds of their weight at the price of choice hogs.

Sheep and Lambs Little doing in this line. Choice sheep are worth \$5.50 and choice lambs \$7.00.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter Butter prices have not declined since last week, but the market is still easy and further reductions are expected before long. Fancy dairy is worth 29 cents, No. 1 dairy 25 cents and good round lots 22 cents a pound. Supplies have not been very heavy lately, but there are other sources available besides the Manitoba product. One of the largest Winnipeg creameries has started the sale of fresh creamery butter daily from their milk waggon at 40 cents a pound. The plan bids fair to prove a success, inasmuch as it is along the direct-to-consumer principle which is proving so popular nowadays. A margin of four cents a pound is allowed grocers and other merchants for handling this product, but formerly many stores allowed themselves from 7 to 9 cents a pound.

Eggs The supply of eggs has fallen off somewhat, but prices remain at 27 cents for new laid and 21 cents for held or packed stock. Eggs will not go higher, it seems certain, since fresh eggs can be brought into Winnipeg from the South at 27 cents a dozen.

Potatoes Potatoes are stationary at the 35 cent level, and this price, from all indications, will hold steady. Very little market is left in this line.

Milk and Cream Sweet cream fetches 37 cents a pound butter fat, whereas a year ago dealers were paying 40 cents. One big factor in the difference is the much larger supply which is being received from Manitoba than was available last year. The Southern market is able to make up the required supply.

Dressed Poultry A very small quantity of dressed poultry is being sent into Winnipeg firms lately, and prices are the same as for several weeks now. There will not be any change, it is thought, for the balance of the season, as there is a big quantity in store. There is no change and no trade to speak of in the live poultry line.

Dressed Meats Quotations on dressed meats are the same as last week and it looks like a fairly steady trade at this level. Beef in carcass fetches 11 cents or 13 cents for hind quarters and 9½ cents for fronts. Pork commands 11½ cents, veal 12½ cents and mutton 12 cents. Frozen meats are a cent less than these fresh meat prices.

Hay Last week's advance in hay prices has been maintained, with No. 1 Red Top from \$11.00 to \$12.00, No. 1 Upland \$9.00 to \$11.00 and No. 1 Timothy \$8.00 to \$10.00. Dealers have one complaint to make, namely, that a great deal of poor quality hay is being shipped in. The tendency of this will be to depress prices, although there is good demand for the first class stuff.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

The Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan has been holding a series of successful public meetings since the beginning of the year, mostly in the Southern part of the province. The league is now making arrangements for another series of meetings on the Kitchikla-Saskatoon line, the dates set, subject to minor changes are given below. S. J. Farmer, of Moose Jaw, will be the speaker.

Lanigan	Feb. 17 afternoon
Colonsay	" 17 evening
Semans	" 18 aft. or eve.
Nokomis	" 19 afternoon
Watrous	" 19 evening
Clapton	" 20 afternoon
Duval	" 20 evening
Cupar	" 21 aft. or eve.
Strassburg	" 22 evening
Lipton	" 24 aft. or eve.
Balcarres	" 25 evening
Esterhazy	" 26 evening
Dovedale	" 27 afternoon
Tantallon	" 27 evening
Hazelcliff	" 28 afternoon
Rocanville	" 28 evening
Dubuc	Mar. 1 afternoon

## DOMESTIC VERSION

Marks—"That youngster of mine is very troublesome. If I give him an inch he—"

Parks—"I know, he needs a rod."

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from February 4 to February 10 Inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Feb. 4	83½	81	78	73½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27	47½	44½	40½	39½	115	113	...	...
5	83½	80½	77½	72½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27	47½	45	40½	39½	117	115	...	...
6	83½	81½	78½	73½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27	47½	45½	40½	39½	115½	113½	97	...
7	83½	81	78	73½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27	47½	45½	40½	39½	115½	113½	97	...
8	84½	81½	78½	73½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27½	47½	45½	40½	39½	115	112½	...	...
10	84	81½	78½	73½	68½	62½	52½	32	30	31½	30	27½	47	45½	40½	39½	115	113	96	...

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	84	88	97	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	29c	29c	32c
No. 2 Nor.....	81½	80½	94	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	.....	No. 1 dairy.....	25c	25c	27c-28c
No. 3 Nor.....	78½	77½	89	heifers	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.50	Good round lots.....	22c	22c	24c-25c
No. 4 Nor.....	73½	72½	83	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	68½	67½	.....	steers and heifers.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	Strictly new laid.....	27c	27c	37c
No. 6.....	62½	62	.....	Best fat cows.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.00-4.25	Held stock or packed.....	21c	21c	32c
Feed.....	52½	52	57½	Medium cows.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.00	Potatoes.....	35c	35c	35c
Cash Oats				Common cows.....	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	32½	32½	41	Best bulls.....	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.00	3.50-4.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat).....	37c	37c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.50	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	Cream for butter-making			
No. 3.....	47½	47½	.....	Choice veal calves.....	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.25	purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	32c	32c	35c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.00-5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
No. 1 N.W.....	115	113½	180	Best milkers and spring- ers (each).....	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$60	Dressed Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each).....	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$25-\$35	Chickens.....	15c	15c	16c
May.....	88½	87½	101½	Hogs				Fowl.....	14c	14c	12½c
July.....	89½	88½	102½	Choice hogs.....	\$8.25	8.00	\$7.50	Ducks.....	16c	16c	16c
Oat Futures				Heavy sows.....	\$7.00	6.00-7.00	\$6.25	Geese.....	16c	16c	16c
May.....	36½	36	44	Stags.....	\$5.00	5.00-6.00	\$5.25	Turkeys.....	20c	20c	18c-20c
July.....	37½	36½	43½	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-5.75	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$12	88
May.....	119½	119½	180	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.50	4.50-4.75	No. 1 Upland.....	\$ 9-\$11	\$ 9-\$11	87
July.....	121½	119½	..					No. 1 Timothy.....	\$18-\$19	\$18-\$19	\$12



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The recent award of Gold Medal at Budapest, Hungary, in open competition with the best engines of all countries is clinching proof that the **Waterloo Boy leads the World** in Construction, Power, Service and Durability.

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### SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE SALE

After a lapse of one year, the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association has again decided to hold a purebred cattle sale in connection with the provincial winter fair. As this is primarily a bull sale for the purpose of providing purebred sires at a moderate price and within convenient shipping distance of the average farmer, it is to be hoped that there will be a large number both of contributors and buyers. A show of sale cattle will be held prior to the auction in which classes are provided for Aber-

deen-Angus, Ayrshires, Galloways, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns and Red Polls, and ribbons will be awarded the prize winners as formerly. All rules, etc., are included in the winter fair prize list, and the entry forms enclosed therewith are also valid for the cattle sale. The sale will take place in the Winter Fair Arena at 10 a.m. Friday, March 14, and the sale stock will be on view throughout the fair. All entries and enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Cattle Breeders' Association, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

### SQUEALS OF U.S. PROTECTED INTERESTS BEFORE TARIFF REVISION COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 17

Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, suggested that the witness, with the tariff on the cheaper grades of wall paper already prohibitive, would make the rate on the higher-grades prohibitive.

Mr. Graves said that foreign wall paper is a luxury to the people of means.

Mr. Norris asserted that the paper makers had been coddled and enervated by the tariff; that the International Paper company had falsified and juggled the figures and had starved the market; that there had been fixed prices for years among the paper manufacturers and that he could not buy a ton from the paper mills at a price within reason. He charged that the paper makers had attacked the credit of projectors of new enterprises and had urged the banks to refuse them loans and that, since 1898, when the International Paper company was formed, the paper makers in substantially all groups had been trying to regulate the market by combinations and to maintain prices.

#### Sell Cheaper to Foreigners

Mr. Norris declared that the tariff board had punctured the labor protection fallacy; that the average cost of labor in all Canadian mills was only eight cents less a ton than in the American mills, yet congress had retained a \$3.75 duty on news print matter "professedly in the interest of labor."

Mr. Norris charged the American Paper and Pulp association with selling abroad at lower prices than to American consumers.

#### Fighting Against Free Lumber

A vigorous fight to prevent the passage of a bill providing for free lumber is now disturbing the inner councils of the Democratic party as a result of the hearings before the ways and means committee. George W. Jones, who represents the North Carolina Pine association of saw mill manufacturers, vigorously opposed free lumber in his testimony before the ways and means committee. He asserted that in Manitoba, British Columbia and other sections of Canada the cost of production of lumber is much less than in the United States. He charged that the mills there employ Chinese labor.

Francis Burton Harrison, one of the members of the ways and means committee, challenged the assertion made by Jones, and asked:

"Do you know that an ordinary day laborer for the most primitive kind of labor costs \$3 a day in the Canadian Northwest?"

"No, sir," said Jones.

"Well, I know it, of my own information," replied Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Jones then said: "I am giving the committee the benefit of whatever information I have, and it carries out the impression of the gentlemen as to Eastern Canada. I know, in a general way, that Chinese are employed in the mills in that country."

"Eastern Canada is your only competitor, is it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"So that the wages in Western Canada do not affect the question?"

"They do not affect us in our territory, unless there is some great change in freight rates. But in the section that does affect us there are stumpage conditions very different from ours and that is upon crown lands. They pay a registration fee of \$5 a year for a square mile. They pay a very small sum for insurance protection, amounting to a few cents per thousand, and when that timber is cut the manufacturer pays 50 cents a thousand for stumpage."

Mr. Jones asserted that the chief competition of American saw mills comes from Canada and that free lumber would be of vast benefit to the Dominion, but would greatly injure the industry of the United States.

#### Cotton Interests Attack Revision

The attack of the mill interests on the proposed Democratic revision of the tariff on textile manufactures has resulted so far in a virtual conclusion of the ways and means committee majority to strike a lower rate readjustment even than planned in the previous Democratic cotton revision bills.

There will be substantial reductions from the tentative cotton schedule basis, running down as low as 5 per cent. on the cheaper goods that the working classes depend upon.

The compromise revision schedule pro-

posed yesterday by Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, S.C., former head of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, assumed more importance today as a basis for Democratic general reduction plans. It was frequently referred to during the examination of witnesses and it will have a considerable bearing in the committee's figure on the lower rates. There also will be some reductions in "schedule J," the part of the Payne-Aldrich law that deals with flax, hemp and jute, and their manufactures. The Democratic leaders, however, realize that this schedule is more competitive than most of the others. A very large proportion of the schedule, which embraces the big lace and linen industries, covers articles that are deemed luxuries with consequent high tariff warrant from the Democratic program viewpoint.

The committee concluded taking testimony January 23 on the cotton schedule. Most of the witnesses wanted retention of the rates in the present tariff law, particularly on jacquard figured cotton goods; upholstery generally, on print cotton goods and on cotton handkerchiefs.

Other witnesses, while preferring the present policy, were disposed to be conciliatory in view of the determination of the Democratic leaders to reduce the tariff along revenue lines, particularly on the more common articles of use among the poorer classes of the people.

### CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS Saskatchewan Government Appoints Commission

Announcement has been made in Regina by Premier Scott of the appointment of a commission entrusted with the double duty (1) examining into ways and means for bettering the position of Saskatchewan grain upon the European markets, and (2) inquiring into ways and means of establishing agricultural credit, in other words, cheap money for farmers. The commission appointed consists of J. H. Haslam, chairman, and C. A. Dunning, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, with Hon. George Langley associated with them insofar as the subject of bettering Saskatchewan grain upon European markets is concerned, and Professor Oliver, Professor of Economics in the University of Saskatchewan, associated with them in connection with the cheap money problem.

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Are prepared to supply their **Best A1 Flour** to the Grain Growers in the northern district at **\$2.50 per sack** in car lots.

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## Well, Why Shouldn't YOU Make a Will?

Do you think you have nothing to leave? You are wrong. Do you think it is too expensive? Again, you are wrong. No matter if you have only a few trinkets, jewelry or money to leave, it is your duty to see that the division of these after your death does not cause quarrels and lifelong enmity among your family and friends. Also, you probably have certain definite wishes of your own you wish to carry out. Make sure that what you leave goes into the hands of those you desire to receive it. You can do this in your own home for the sum of 35c. Ask for a Bax Legal Will Form with full directions and sample will at your Druggist's or Stationer's today, or write the Bax Will Form Co., Room 152, 280 College Street, Toronto.

# A Letter Every Grain Grower Should Read

**The following letter was written to The Grain Growers' Grain Company by a member of the Manufacturers' Association from Quebec:**

To THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Quebec, January 11, 1913.  
Ref. C. 2581.

Dear Sir:-

For a number of years I have often read that the Grain Growers were composed of a hard lot to please. Not being at the time interested in the business, these remarks could not be of any interest to me; but of late, that is within the last two or three years, I have bought land in Saskatchewan and for the first time this year operated a section about four miles from Paynton Station. My first experience in shipping goods to the East has been something awful, upon which I had to pay the following charges:

The freight charges on 1064 bushels of wheat was	- - -	\$196.60
Country elevator charges	- - - - -	18.60
Commission	- - - - -	9.71
		<hr/>
		\$224.91

This is what it cost me to have a carload of wheat shipped from Paynton to Winnipeg. Don't you think it is a shameful rate and is it possible that the Grain Growers would submit to such a state of things and that they would not demand the Railway Commissioner or Minister of Agriculture to bring about an immediate change and a very considerable reduction on these rates?

It is quite evident that these railway companies are acting as middlemen and making the whole of the profit out of the poor farmers. I really believe that between the railwaymen and the millers that one charges about what he likes for transportation and the other pays about what he likes, too, for the grain.

In making this statement, I do not believe that I am exaggerating in the least. The Grain Growers of the West are, in my mind, too big and too large an important factor that they cannot tell the Government what they should be told, and make the demands on them that are needed in the operation of their business; and I would very much like to know if things are satisfactory to every one of you, and should also like to be told if I am expecting too much or taking the wrong point of view in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

After reading the Secretary's reply to this letter he winds up his second letter thus: "I am transmitting a copy of your letter to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to which I belonged for 27 years, being a past officer. I will see if we can do something to assist in your work."

**After reading such a letter surely every farmer will take steps to join our Company**

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company**  
**LIMITED**

**Winnipeg, Man.**

**Calgary, Alta.**

*The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.*

*Please send me full particulars regarding Shares in the Company.*

Name .....

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Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so **you** can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When **you** get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons (**especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month**). But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad **anyway** that we sent you the **New** Edison on our **free** trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the **New** Edison.

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